

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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1990 CPH-4-5

1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress **Arkansas**



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of the 103rd Congress

Arkansas

Issued November 1992



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow.

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
(B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
(C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
(D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 108(A)	189, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	82	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	85, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment .	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	189, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	98, 108(A)	189, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 106(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A) 148(C)	161(A) 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A) 149(C)	162(A) 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	..	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 80(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote		Column head					
Heading	Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1960	Spanner							
Subhead	The data Item numbers								Boxhead
Stub									
Sidehead									Data field
28 ALASKA									
Page number and State name									
									SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
									Report title

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service.....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
LAND AREA					
Square kilometers	134 875.1	42 989.0	15 342.8	29 810.0	46 733.3
Square miles	52 075.3	16 598.1	5 923.9	11 509.6	18 043.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
All persons	2 350 725	588 588	587 412	589 523	585 202
White	1 944 744	478 761	476 858	565 293	423 832
Black	373 912	105 199	103 436	9 675	155 602
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12 773	1 793	2 203	6 607	2 170
Asian or Pacific Islander	12 530	1 744	3 519	5 806	1 461
Other race	6 766	1 091	1 396	2 142	2 137
Hispanic origin (of any race)	19 876	3 652	4 731	6 753	4 740
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 933 082	476 621	473 803	560 969	421 689
AGE					
All persons	2 350 725	588 588	587 412	589 523	585 202
Under 5 years	164 667	42 534	42 217	40 016	39 900
5 to 9 years	175 051	45 391	43 222	42 683	43 755
10 to 14 years	176 097	47 272	42 239	41 619	44 967
15 to 19 years	179 622	46 007	44 619	43 431	45 565
20 to 24 years	162 750	38 299	44 253	42 022	38 176
25 to 34 years	359 045	85 242	100 697	89 132	83 974
35 to 44 years	326 703	78 382	88 199	81 728	78 394
45 to 54 years	243 337	61 393	60 446	61 601	59 897
55 to 64 years	213 395	54 600	49 070	54 912	54 813
65 to 74 years	195 961	49 566	41 912	52 292	52 191
75 to 84 years	118 881	30 946	23 520	31 138	33 277
85 years and over	35 216	8 956	7 018	8 949	10 293
3 and 4 years	66 897	17 245	16 985	16 411	16 256
16 years and over	1 799 783	443 837	451 130	456 889	447 927
18 years and over	1 729 594	425 369	434 184	440 403	429 638
21 years and over	1 619 715	399 180	405 568	412 456	402 511
60 years and over	457 642	117 025	96 629	120 168	123 820
62 years and over	415 847	106 287	87 011	109 410	113 139
Median age		33.8	33.8	32.7	34.5
Female	1 217 649	306 798	305 020	301 706	304 125
Under 5 years	80 368	20 625	20 620	19 544	19 579
5 to 9 years	85 459	22 250	21 120	20 644	21 445
10 to 14 years	85 458	23 065	20 333	20 020	22 040
15 to 19 years	87 530	22 308	22 292	20 936	21 994
20 to 24 years	81 919	19 733	22 756	20 483	18 947
25 to 34 years	183 145	44 287	51 509	44 660	42 689
35 to 44 years	167 175	40 404	45 355	41 481	39 935
45 to 54 years	125 330	31 739	31 161	31 630	30 800
55 to 64 years	114 077	29 316	26 338	28 847	29 576
65 to 74 years	109 413	27 907	23 554	28 464	29 488
75 to 84 years	73 096	18 977	14 954	18 721	20 444
85 years and over	24 679	6 187	5 028	6 276	7 188
3 and 4 years	32 651	8 336	8 299	8 032	7 984
16 years and over	949 451	236 303	238 703	237 553	236 892
18 years and over	915 772	227 437	230 460	229 715	228 160
21 years and over	860 872	214 312	215 721	216 010	214 829
60 years and over	265 200	67 952	56 743	68 160	72 345
62 years and over	242 655	62 149	51 495	62 490	66 521
Median age		35.3	35.3	33.8	36.1
Male	1 133 076	281 790	282 392	287 817	281 077
Median age		32.3	32.2	31.4	33.0
VOTING-AGE PERSONS					
Persons 18 years and over	1 729 594	425 369	434 184	440 403	429 638
Male	813 822	197 932	203 724	210 688	201 478
Female	915 772	227 437	230 460	229 715	228 160
White	1 470 211	358 949	363 200	424 389	323 673
Black	237 502	63 134	65 980	6 411	101 977
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9 080	1 339	1 657	4 502	1 582
Asian or Pacific Islander	8 515	1 269	2 474	3 756	1 016
Other race	4 286	678	873	1 345	1 390
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12 431	2 227	3 032	4 185	2 987
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 350 725	588 588	587 412	589 523	585 202
In households	2 292 393	578 477	571 456	576 316	566 144
Householder	891 179	220 333	224 233	227 700	218 913
Family householder	651 555	163 995	159 982	167 643	159 935
Nonfamily householder	239 624	56 338	64 251	60 057	58 978
Male	96 520	21 882	26 682	25 008	22 948
Living alone	80 266	18 591	21 671	20 097	19 907
Female	143 104	34 456	37 569	35 049	36 030
Living alone	133 512	32 687	33 921	32 504	34 400
Spouse	527 358	130 805	127 782	143 015	125 756
Child	715 153	186 237	178 270	171 739	178 907
Grandchild	49 219	14 861	10 884	7 667	15 807
Other relatives	53 105	13 797	13 235	11 056	15 017
Nonrelatives	56 379	12 444	17 052	15 139	11 744
Institutionalized persons	34 223	6 920	7 865	6 243	13 195
Other persons in group quarters	24 109	3 191	8 091	6 964	5 863
Persons per household		2 57	2 63	2 55	2 59
Persons per family		3 06	3 11	3 06	3 10
Persons 65 years and over	350 058	89 468	72 450	92 379	95 761
In households	329 733	84 274	68 139	87 459	89 861
Householder	230 682	59 704	47 603	59 769	63 606
Nanfamily householder	106 003	28 002	22 241	25 797	29 963
Living alone	103 386	27 338	21 627	25 165	29 256
Male	21 602	5 864	4 174	5 211	6 353
Female	81 784	21 474	17 453	19 954	22 903
Spouse	79 211	19 426	15 958	23 261	20 566
Other relatives	17 003	4 423	3 940	3 761	4 879
Nonrelatives	2 837	721	638	668	810
Institutionalized persons	19 677	5 108	4 084	4 742	5 743
Other persons in group quarters		648	86	227	157

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
The State	2 350 725	164 667	1 799 783	1 729 594	109 879	127 177	685 748	243 337	105 811	107 584	350 058	154 097	35 216	33 8
District 1	588 588	42 534	443 837	425 369	26 189	30 095	163 624	61 393	27 043	27 557	89 468	39 902	8 956	33 8
COUNTY														
Arkansas County	21 653	1 474	16 403	15 711	773	923	6 140	2 195	1 018	1 038	3 624	1 682	458	36 5
Clay County	18 107	1 035	14 452	13 934	694	806	4 577	2 046	1 961	1 04	3 746	1 766	368	39 5
Cleburne County	19 411	1 017	15 704	15 193	601	744	4 903	2 316	1 241	1 335	4 053	1 647	321	41 7
Craighead County	68 956	4 824	53 755	51 922	4 709	5 243	20 724	7 095	2 949	2 845	8 357	3 698	794	31 6
Crittenden County	49 939	4 409	35 648	34 014	2 290	2 813	14 890	4 931	1 917	1 888	5 285	2 229	494	29 8
Cross County	19 225	1 447	14 114	13 408	860	943	5 331	2 010	740	849	2 675	1 219	304	32 2
Fulton County	16 037	582	7 381	7 672	361	369	2 499	1 110	566	643	2 124	901	196	40 6
Greene County	31 804	2 123	24 705	23 789	1 402	1 644	9 028	3 423	1 193	1 94	3 55	1 923	473	34 8
Independence County	31 192	2 036	23 983	22 999	1 367	1 500	9 169	3 415	1 542	1 420	4 586	2 056	473	34 8
Izard County	11 384	634	9 233	8 916	375	384	2 628	1 250	636	703	2 940	1 320	270	43 9
Jackson County	18 944	1 186	14 680	14 080	708	798	5 241	2 078	920	985	3 350	1 548	345	36 7
Lawrence County	17 457	1 095	13 671	13 157	865	822	4 606	1 878	858	867	3 261	1 551	367	36 7
Lee County	13 053	1 068	9 219	8 661	576	554	3 046	1 228	580	628	2 049	960	254	31 9
Lincoln County	39 268	2 754	29 014	27 702	1 595	1 796	12 176	4 476	674	1 425	4 560	2 017	473	32 5
Mississippi County	57 525	5 96	41 321	39 523	2 645	3 699	17 022	5 051	2 235	2 125	6 745	2 982	590	29 4
Monroe County	11 333	861	8 391	7 992	437	474	2 807	1 32	547	559	2 036	948	225	34 5
Phillips County	28 838	2 599	20 016	18 969	1 221	1 270	6 949	2 00	283	4 347	2 014	514	30 8	
Poinsett County	24 664	1 778	18 016	18 088	1 057	1 230	6 886	2 009	1 168	1 65	3 773	1 636	336	34 6
Prairie County	9 518	635	7 362	7 055	367	442	2 625	1 074	475	494	1 578	688	152	36 0
Randolph County	16 558	1 080	12 830	12 310	636	791	4 367	1 853	890	924	2 849	1 275	318	36 6
St. Francis County	28 497	2 402	20 152	19 103	1 247	1 270	7 705	2 696	1 173	1 183	3 829	1 719	402	31 0
Searcy County	7 841	461	6 153	5 933	255	326	2 012	456	453	1 556	698	150	39 7	
Sharp County	14 109	692	11 438	11 054	433	474	3 096	1 406	796	985	3 834	1 643	323	44 8
Stone County	9 775	554	7 684	7 407	287	361	2 641	1 215	581	617	1 705	718	158	39 2
Woodruff County	9 520	692	7 113	6 777	397	419	2 556	903	360	459	1 683	794	177	34 3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city	22 906	2 297	16 325	15 630	1 081	1 675	6 871	1 665	823	791	2 724	1 232	305	28 2
Forest City city	13 364	1 241	9 274	8 810	568	608	3 555	1 070	509	554	1 946	953	255	30 1
Gros Ventre city	46 535	3 306	36 660	35 494	3 803	4 100	14 053	4 507	990	831	5 210	2 688	498	30 4
Pocahontas city	18 540	1 245	14 518	14 025	910	991	5 282	2 000	872	895	3 175	1 494	361	35 8
Stuttgart city	10 420	1 255	7 772	7 435	388	472	2 958	1 000	460	449	1 708	837	259	34 0
West Memphis city	28 259	2 523	20 389	19 452	1 304	1 666	8 524	2 867	1 121	1 026	2 944	1 205	252	30 2
District 2	587 412	42 217	451 130	434 184	28 616	34 706	188 896	60 446	24 891	24 179	72 450	30 538	7 018	32 7
COUNTY														
Conway County	19 151	1 333	14 532	13 945	780	878	5 229	2 015	921	984	3 138	1 376	299	34 7
Faulkner County	60 006	4 194	46 368	44 661	5 112	4 757	18 282	5 694	2 226	2 179	6 411	2 741	668	29 8
Perry County	77 669	6 218	5 949	344	2 169	379	12 000	2 169	449	449	2 292	111	364	
Pulaski County	349 660	26 386	267 686	257 917	14 728	20 732	119 536	35 154	14 123	13 416	40 228	16 987	4 058	32 4
Searcy County	64 183	4 330	48 723	46 655	2 626	3 082	20 679	7 435	926	2 784	8 083	7 123	584	33 4
Van Buren County	14 008	718	11 267	10 827	4 953	4 666	3 213	1 461	835	3 083	3 326	2 114	237	43 2
White County	54 676	3 539	42 566	40 977	3 792	3 541	14 912	5 775	2 551	2 394	8 012	3 602	797	33 1
Yell County	17 759	1 220	13 770	13 203	741	871	4 876	2 008	897	890	2 220	1 274	264	35 6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city	18 177	1 251	14 023	13 505	711	869	5 304	1 965	857	922	2 877	1 250	265	35 2
Conway city	26 481	1 680	21 399	20 795	3 650	3 040	2 592	10 202	2 327	1 090	3 112	1 417	417	26 9
Jonesboro city	29 101	3 013	20 144	1 481	1 322	1 076	1 076	6 100	6 772	1 775	739	208	208	27 2
Little Rock city	61 741	12 741	13 637	13 738	132 042	137 374	16 878	6 753	6 888	9 477	3 858	2 867	2 867	32 8
North Little Rock city	15 180	4 348	4 751	4 661	2 447	3 116	6 351	2 759	2 862	9 477	3 858	2 461	1 197	34 6
Sevier city	18 893	1 458	876	12 514	1 979	1 631	3 655	1 292	574	598	1 390	412	75	32 6
Shreveport city	589 523	40 016	456 889	440 403	27 947	32 704	170 860	61 601	27 123	27 789	92 379	40 087	8 949	34 5
District 3														

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over			
District 3—Con.																	
COUNTY				31 186	1 459	25 830	25 119	846	1 010	6 961	3 146	1 703	2 346	9 107	3 970	722	47.1
Baxter County	—	—	—	6 652	75 837	73 315	3 987	4 689	27 672	9 679	5 076	5 190	1 434	1 512	6 828	1 385	35.9
Benton County	—	—	—	28 297	817	22 118	21 281	1 214	1 302	7 865	5 203	2 083	940	1 062	4 878	2 269	36.5
Boone County	—	—	—	18 654	14 135	14 133	677	779	5 067	1 983	4 736	1 891	1 489	3 389	1 477	568	35.5
Carroll County	—	—	—	42 493	3 198	31 477	30 153	1 709	2 067	1 983	4 736	1 891	1 489	5 078	2 169	511	32.6
Crawford County	—	—	—	14 897	955	11 513	10 986	650	658	4 114	1 600	735	687	2 502	1 445	299	35.4
Franklin County	—	—	—	18 221	1 443	14 257	13 712	847	1 091	4 890	1 901	3 044	931	3 164	1 480	366	35.3
Johnson County	—	—	—	20 557	1 402	15 271	15 006	827	943	5 578	2 250	942	964	3 504	1 651	372	35.3
Logan County	—	—	—	820	618	839	859	457	496	3 198	2 295	613	537	1 907	1 119	195	36.0
Madison County	—	—	—	12 001	621	9 675	9 366	389	395	2 940	1 372	694	842	2 734	1 119	199	42.7
Marion County	—	—	—	Newton County	—	5 768	5 523	255	339	2 104	927	393	350	1 155	471	93	35.7
Polk County	—	—	—	17 347	1 322	12 886	12 886	673	704	4 381	1 933	896	953	3 346	1 526	303	38.0
Pope County	—	—	—	45 883	3 350	35 191	33 805	2 833	3 053	13 797	4 610	1 940	1 868	5 685	2 526	614	31.8
Scott County	—	—	—	10 205	7230	9 710	7 605	421	507	2 654	1 238	552	517	1 716	813	169	36.2
Selbytown County	—	—	—	99 590	7 238	76 433	73 640	4 190	5 335	10 612	4 289	4 195	13 991	6 182	1 501	337	33.7
Washington County	—	—	—	113 409	7 873	88 262	85 369	9 337	9 337	35 474	11 143	4 533	4 146	12 784	5 590	1 313	30.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Bentonville city	—	—	—	11 257	832	8 449	8 123	466	599	3 486	1 066	1 472	452	1 582	714	160	32.7
Bentonville city	—	—	—	42 059	2 769	34 267	33 517	5 003	5 765	13 272	3 053	2 117	1 138	1 049	1 942	532	26.9
Bentonville city	—	—	—	72 798	5 420	56 228	54 318	3 103	4 075	22 569	7 437	3 103	3 151	10 880	4 883	1 204	33.9
Bentonville city	—	—	—	24 692	1 858	19 050	18 459	986	1 369	7 712	3 369	1 028	4 009	8 666	3 399	33.8	
Rogers city	—	—	—	21 260	1 561	16 696	16 260	828	1 887	6 190	1 844	826	779	2 813	1 359	377	30.1
Rogersville city	—	—	—	29 941	2 328	22 806	21 965	1 332	1 691	9 512	3 194	1 285	1 619	3 782	1 628	370	32.8
Springdale city	—	—	—	14 979	1 315	10 947	10 507	664	825	4 655	1 437	525	510	1 891	969	277	30.9
Van Buren city	—	—	—	447 927	429 638	27 127	29 672	162 368	59 897	26 754	28 059	95 761	43 570	10 293	34.6		
District 4—																	
COUNTY				24 319	1 738	18 318	17 468	1 089	1 185	6 755	2 678	1 150	1 069	3 542	1 607	369	33.9
Ashley County	—	—	—	11 703	778	9 110	8 746	500	554	3 023	1 288	596	607	2 228	1 055	252	36.6
Broadway County	—	—	—	5 826	412	4 421	4 258	235	279	1 652	599	271	262	444	116	34.3	
Carroll County	—	—	—	15 713	1 247	11 270	10 627	727	727	3 731	1 475	711	2 539	1 265	311	31.9	
Clark County	—	—	—	260	1 260	16 648	17 204	864	862	5 299	1 983	911	954	3 575	1 718	427	32.2
Clark County	—	—	—	7 781	502	5 988	5 735	341	387	1 644	925	389	367	1 162	545	117	35.7
Columbus County	—	—	—	25 691	1 792	19 665	18 958	1 524	1 432	6 812	2 485	1 192	1 191	4 322	2 136	536	33.6
Dallas County	—	—	—	9 614	637	7 376	7 060	378	411	5 581	1 555	456	482	1 757	844	207	36.4
Debtors County	—	—	—	12 045	1 349	10 242	7 650	790	8 700	5 543	1 573	615	703	2 490	3 312	315	31.8
Drews County	—	—	—	17 269	1 214	13 085	12 540	1 088	1 079	4 852	1 744	734	699	2 346	1 108	247	31.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Garland County	—	—	—	73 397	4 226	59 512	57 580	2 666	3 028	19 172	7 226	3 889	4 863	16 234	6 755	1 376	40.8
Grant County	—	—	—	13 948	950	10 668	10 204	578	679	4 205	1 726	639	594	1 783	790	179	34.4
Harrison County	—	—	—	21 621	1 522	16 304	15 636	827	964	6 046	2 188	1 040	970	3 601	1 778	419	34.3
Hearne Spring County	—	—	—	26 115	1 699	20 171	19 358	1 064	1 117	7 309	2 844	1 358	1 322	4 344	1 847	418	36.4
Howard County	—	—	—	13 569	933	10 236	9 818	558	649	3 670	1 418	589	594	3 608	1 169	302	34.6
Jefferson County	—	—	—	85 487	6 298	61 179	61 332	4 908	4 904	24 554	8 387	4 449	4 449	1 707	1 707	1 212	35.1
Lafayette County	—	—	—	9 643	617	10 912	10 505	543	932	5 024	3 101	538	498	1 651	812	205	32.2
Lincoln County	—	—	—	13 906	953	10 533	10 037	628	704	3 912	1 576	657	596	1 964	889	221	33.8
Little River County	—	—	—	38 457	2 878	28 762	27 540	1 694	2 106	3 880	1 635	1 726	5 395	2 400	571	32.7	
Miller County	—	—	—	7 841	450	6 257	6 030	294	318	1 970	944	457	490	1 557	664	135	40.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Nevada County	—	—	—	10 101	651	7 720	7 361	418	471	2 704	1 014	538	538	1 850	5 042	2 313	35.6
Ouachita County	—	—	—	30 574	2 140	27 221	27 453	394	447	2 687	1 124	457	503	1 841	827	206	36.4
Pike County	—	—	—	10 086	671	12 813	13 437	10 022	576	659	1 452	619	639	2 242	1 040	233	34.9
Sevier County	—	—	—	46 719	3 345	35 358	33 905	1 746	2 156	13 523	4 549	1 984	2 171	7 776	3 550	921	34.5
Union County	—	—	—	27 631	1 748	17 042	16 337	997	1 287	6 551	2 068	886	1 027	3 521	1 631	431	25.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Arkansas City	—	—	—	10 014	571	8 231	8 031	1 585	1 350	2 168	686	356	356	1 526	762	227	35.7
Camden City	—	—	—	14 380	1 056	11 055	10 651	499	701	4 018	1 311	683	723	2 127	582	323	35.7
El Dorado City	—	—	—	23 146	1 709	17 561	16 924	843	1 092	4 423	1 043	4 064	4 430	2 095	452	42.0	
Hop Springs City	—	—	—	32 452	1 941	26 568	25 827	1 159	1 409	8 172	3 147	1 028	4 227	8 321	4 227	42.0	
Magnolia City	—	—	—	11 151	747	8 744	8 466	944	773	2 813	1 977	484	501	1 001	289	32.7	
Pine Bluff City	—	—	—	57 140	4 479	42 449	40 661	3 295	3 304	15 506	5 110	2 257	2 544	8 645	4 032	998	31.5
Texarkana City	—	—	—	27 631	1 748	17 042	16 337	997	1 287	6 551	2 068	886	1 027	3 521	1 631	431	25.7

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin						
				Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (or any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		
The State -----	2 350 725	1 133 076	1 217 649	1 944 744	373 912	12 773	12 530	6 766	19 876	1 933 082	372 762	12 393	1 714	1 673	72	468
District 1 -----	588 588	281 790	306 798	478 761	105 199	1 793	1 744	1 091	3 652	476 621	104 856	1 714	1 673	72	468	
COUNTY																
Arkansas County -----	21 653	10 230	11 423	16 816	4 738	53	35	11	61	16 779	4 724	53	35	14	1	
Cleburne County -----	18 107	8 652	9 455	18 031	4 55	45	14	11	70	17 976	5	42	14	1	-	
Crittenden County -----	19 411	9 406	10 005	19 292	6	72	22	19	105	19 213	6	65	22	-	-	
Cross County -----	68 956	33 787	35 787	64 449	3 778	200	393	136	386	64 225	3 764	189	388	4	12	
Fulton County -----	49 939	23 566	26 973	28 152	21 401	90	181	115	336	27 988	21 334	89	180	12	12	
Greene County -----	19 225	10 003	10 003	14 343	4 782	40	40	20	109	14 285	4 751	40	38	2	2	
Independence County -----	10 037	4 802	5 235	9 969	10	47	9	2	28	9 943	9	47	9	1	1	
Jefferson County -----	15 380	8 084	16 424	31 627	20	79	41	37	167	31 498	20	79	36	4	4	
Lafayette County -----	31 192	15 171	16 021	30 344	595	80	115	58	172	30 239	595	77	108	1	1	
Lawrence County -----	11 364	5 460	5 904	11 286	11	64	18	5	71	11 212	11	56	14	-	-	
Jackson County -----	18 944	9 044	9 900	16 081	2 759	66	23	15	66	16 042	2 748	58	23	7	7	
Lee County -----	17 457	8 375	9 082	17 223	68	126	16	4	60	17 168	88	124	16	1	1	
Lonoke County -----	13 053	6 155	6 898	5 449	7 487	11	47	59	174	5 375	7 447	11	46	-	-	
Mississippi County -----	39 268	19 297	19 971	35 395	3 536	166	114	57	246	33 216	5 259	160	333	9	12	
Monroe County -----	52 523	27 793	29 732	40 689	16 006	168	352	310	745	40 303	5 072	25	18	-	-	
Phillips County -----	11 333	5 317	6 016	4 422	26	22	1	32	32	6 855	4 403	36	65	2	2	
Poinsett County -----	28 838	13 188	15 550	15 753	15 753	40	72	58	237	12 793	15 705	36	23	4	4	
Prairie County -----	24 664	11 872	12 992	22 797	1 773	43	28	23	124	22 700	1 770	30	294	1	1	
Randolph County -----	16 558	8 000	8 558	8 170	4 648	38	4	12	38	8 151	1 294	30	4	4	4	
St. Francis County -----	28 497	13 233	15 264	14 722	13 521	47	116	91	202	14 651	13 480	47	111	6	6	
Sevier County -----	8 841	4 829	4 012	4 750	2	66	15	8	32	7 726	2	66	15	-	-	
Sharp County -----	14 109	6 708	7 401	13 908	66	105	17	13	57	13 870	64	101	17	-	-	
Stone County -----	9 775	4 778	4 997	9 687	8	54	20	6	42	9 652	8	53	20	-	-	
Woodruff County -----	9 520	4 473	5 047	6 502	2 991	15	11	1	17	6 496	2 982	13	11	1	1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Blytheville city -----	22 906	11 023	11 883	13 757	8 765	79	211	94	333	13 553	8 740	72	204	4	4	
Forest City city -----	13 364	5 920	7 444	5 682	7 572	14	66	28	93	5 638	7 552	14	63	4	4	
Jonesboro city -----	46 535	22 297	24 338	42 238	3 701	156	381	59	247	42 076	3 687	145	376	4	4	
Parsogould city -----	18 540	4 777	8 766	9 774	18 427	17	37	34	95	18 357	17	37	31	3	3	
Stuttgart city -----	10 420	4 777	5 643	7 222	3 139	29	22	8	36	7 201	3 131	29	22	2	2	
West Memphis city -----	28 259	13 116	15 143	16 090	11 911	45	148	65	142	16 030	11 888	44	147	8	8	
District 2 -----	587 412	282 392	305 020	476 858	103 436	2 203	3 519	1 396	4 731	473 803	103 174	2 133	3 413	158	158	
COUNTY																
Conway County -----	19 151	9 179	9 972	16 139	2 876	73	30	33	119	16 071	2 860	70	30	1	1	
Faulkner County -----	60 006	29 016	30 990	54 644	4 778	256	226	102	341	54 405	4 771	251	223	15	15	
Perry County -----	7 969	3 919	4 050	7 780	119	42	17	11	47	7 748	119	38	17	-	-	
Pulaski County -----	349 640	166 481	183 718	252 534	92 200	1 163	2 762	981	3 199	91 976	1 228	1 228	2 692	116	116	
Saline County -----	64 183	31 718	32 465	62 215	1 348	285	245	90	378	61 937	1 346	270	239	13	13	
Van Buren County -----	14 008	6 899	7 109	13 845	4 41	76	22	24	98	13 774	41	76	117	-	-	
White County -----	54 676	26 539	28 137	52 509	1 703	233	119	112	372	52 260	1 694	226	117	7	6	
Yell County -----	17 759	8 641	9 118	17 172	371	75	98	43	177	17 059	367	74	76	-	-	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS																
Benton city -----	18 177	8 619	9 558	17 244	791	69	38	35	113	17 161	791	69	38	5	5	
Conway city -----	26 481	12 265	14 216	23 521	2 658	84	173	45	143	23 423	2 654	81	171	9	9	
Fayetteville city -----	29 101	14 649	14 552	23 113	4 944	138	670	236	670	22 727	4 912	137	644	11	11	
Little Rock city -----	175 755	61 587	94 208	113 707	59 742	449	1 529	368	1 337	59 590	428	1 503	78	12	12	
North Little Rock city -----	61 741	27 978	32 763	52 502	14 584	202	253	200	516	46 205	14 568	197	243	6	6	
Searcy city -----	15 180	7 151	8 029	14 265	717	55	70	73	167	14 178	70	50	69	3	3	
Sherwood city -----	18 893	9 196	9 697	17 691	992	65	88	57	206	17 549	988	64	83	3	3	
District 3 -----	589 523	287 817	301 706	565 293	9 675	6 607	5 806	2 142	6 753	560 969	9 570	6 447	5 657	127	127	

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Nat of Hispanic origin				
				All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
District 3—Con.														
COUNTY														
Benton County	31	186	14 846	16 340	30 964	4	123	61	34	171	30 827	4	120	60
Benton County	47	499	49 968	47 531	94 988	124	1 435	435	517	1 359	94 158	118	1 412	441
Boone County	28	297	13 540	14 757	28 038	5	176	44	34	171	27 911	5	170	39
Carroll County	18	654	9 015	9 639	18 416	6	146	54	194	194	18 261	4	140	54
Crawford County	42	493	20 775	21 718	40 974	374	638	389	98	459	40 654	361	642	371
Franklin County	14	897	7 392	7 505	14 644	99	98	24	32	179	14 506	98	187	2
Johnson County	18	221	8 876	9 245	17 632	309	109	77	94	221	17 509	306	103	73
Lyon County	20	557	10 128	10 429	20 083	273	125	28	48	143	19 990	272	123	24
Madison County	11	618	5 700	5 918	11 435	140	13	13	11	111	11 354	3	137	13
Marion County	12	001	5 843	6 158	11 899	6	53	24	19	48	11 865	6	52	24
Newton County	7	666	3 843	3 823	7 582	—	51	19	14	43	7 556	—	51	13
Polk County	17	347	8 446	8 901	17 035	—	186	33	93	301	16 832	—	178	33
Pope County	45	883	22 665	23 218	44 126	1 129	319	200	109	423	43 830	119	308	197
Scott County	10	205	5 013	5 192	10 035	1	106	51	12	42	10 003	1	106	49
Sebastian County	99	580	48 144	51 446	88 719	5 666	1 396	33	129	1 362	87 789	5 617	3 216	42
Washington County	113	409	56 080	57 349	108 743	1 676	1 486	1 043	461	1 526	107 724	1 656	1 452	24
District 4—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville	11	257	5 368	5 889	10 975	27	102	98	55	161	10 872	27	98	98
Bentonville city	42	079	21 029	21 070	39 206	1 580	481	657	175	603	38 798	1 566	651	16
Bentonville city	72	798	34 714	38 024	62 790	5 590	1 001	291	436	1 032	62 285	5 542	2 916	38
Bentonville city	24	692	12 627	12 865	24 128	16	224	191	133	460	23 811	15	215	215
Rogers City	21	260	10 351	10 909	19 897	1 000	139	155	69	237	19 740	994	133	153
Russellville city	29	941	14 353	15 588	29 095	33	338	292	183	446	28 853	28	277	5
Springdale city	14	979	7 927	14 120	241	237	54	250	13 952	228	225	319	225	5
Van Buren city	585	202	281 077	304 125	423 832	155 602	2 170	1 461	2 137	4 740	421 689	155 162	2 099	1 401
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Ashley County	24	319	11 674	12 645	17 511	6 616	46	48	98	220	17 406	6 607	42	44
Benton County	11	793	5 604	6 189	8 012	3 648	13	2	118	191	7 936	3 641	11	2
Benton County	5	826	2 816	3 010	4 357	1 447	5	7	10	31	4 346	1 437	5	7
Benton County	15	713	7 222	8 491	6 682	8 859	22	57	83	159	6 666	8 811	22	54
Benton County	21	437	10 163	11 274	16 344	4 913	76	76	49	127	16 267	4 898	54	76
Benton County	78	781	3 783	3 998	6 681	1 059	13	14	14	47	6 553	1 053	13	13
Benton County	25	691	12 043	12 648	15 644	5 692	53	62	20	77	16 516	8 982	53	62
Benton County	9	614	4 602	5 012	5 873	3 698	16	11	16	32	5 861	3 694	16	10
Benton County	16	798	7 837	8 961	9 500	7 139	48	37	74	152	9 448	7 110	48	37
Benton County	17	369	8 350	9 019	12 530	4 754	27	23	35	92	12 482	4 743	26	22
Carroll County	73	397	34 943	38 454	66 770	5 604	484	298	311	777	66 309	5 594	471	226
Carroll County	13	948	6 860	7 088	13 491	3 377	38	21	21	82	13 432	3 377	37	20
Carroll County	21	621	10 272	11 349	14 888	6 464	74	37	158	291	14 779	6 450	74	20
Carroll County	26	115	12 620	13 495	23 066	2 865	126	33	25	115	22 979	2 861	126	32
Carroll County	13	569	6 513	7 056	10 504	2 919	53	53	33	94	10 460	2 906	51	56
Carroll County	85	297	41 107	44 380	47 878	36 877	227	352	153	427	47 706	36 771	220	347
Carroll County	9	643	4 600	5 043	5 884	3 711	20	17	11	41	5 867	3 699	17	17
Carroll County	13	690	8 055	5 635	8 611	4 935	65	20	59	152	8 557	4 896	63	33
Carroll County	13	946	6 775	7 191	10 820	2 931	116	17	82	160	10 755	2 924	114	13
Carroll County	38	467	18 372	20 095	29 464	8 625	148	143	87	310	29 265	8 602	144	135
Carroll County	7	841	3 868	3 973	7 718	8	93	11	11	56	7 673	8	93	11
Carroll County	10	101	4 826	5 175	6 155	3 196	27	5	17	64	6 816	3 190	26	5
Carroll County	30	574	14 419	15 155	19 702	10 739	44	67	22	133	19 817	10 712	43	33
Carroll County	10	086	4 915	5 171	9 621	3 787	56	6	25	531	9 598	3 744	54	4
Carroll County	13	637	6 737	6 900	12 081	787	222	16	74	632	11 999	784	202	16
Carroll County	46	719	22 101	24 618	32 414	14 061	79	91	74	222	32 296	14 038	75	87
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia	10 014	4 574	5 440	7 319	2 570	30	55	40	81	7 273	2 561	29	55	15
Arkadelphia	14 380	6 527	7 853	8 422	5 904	17	33	4	37	8 394	8 899	17	33	—
Arkadelphia	23 46	10 613	12 533	14 277	14 727	35	74	33	110	14 211	8 715	35	74	—
Arkadelphia	32 452	14 698	17 764	26 978	5 020	160	137	167	434	26 717	5 011	155	135	10
Arkadelphia	11 51	5 145	6 006	7 265	3 800	26	48	12	44	6 240	3 792	48	135	1
Arkadelphia	57 40	26 092	31 084	30 583	103	280	90	244	26 004	30 502	100	277	13	13
Arkadelphia	27 631	10 510	12 121	15 211	18 184	65	65	120	51	15 112	7 161	63	116	7

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	Family households				Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
		All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters	
								65 years and over						
The State	2 292 393	891 179	651 555	527 358	98 924	239 624	213 778	103 386	81 784	2.57	3.06	58 332	34 223	24 109
District 1	578 477	220 333	163 995	130 805	26 646	56 338	51 278	27 338	21 474	2.63	3.11	10 111	6 920	3 191
COUNTY														
Arkansas County	21 285	8 389	6 051	4 772	1 018	2 338	2 163	1 170	924	2.54	3.06	368	340	28
Clay County	17 894	7 504	5 381	4 611	577	2 123	1 988	1 233	986	2.38	2.87	213	210	3
Cleburne County	19 108	7 926	6 027	5 324	535	1 899	1 743	981	745	2.41	2.80	303	228	75
Craighead County	66 393	26 285	18 877	15 432	2 749	7 408	6 165	2 562	2 146	2.53	3.01	2 563	914	1 649
Crittenden County	49 438	17 120	12 985	9 099	3 205	4 135	3 645	1 572	1 177	2.89	3.39	501	449	52
Cross County	18 946	6 754	5 242	4 133	863	1 512	1 406	767	620	2.81	3.25	279	279	—
Fulton County	9 902	4 010	3 019	2 640	280	991	933	583	447	2.47	2.90	135	135	—
Greene County	31 347	12 325	9 339	7 977	1 046	2 986	2 709	1 463	1 196	2.54	2.97	457	361	96
Independence County	30 559	11 846	8 898	7 580	970	2 948	2 703	1 409	1 100	2.58	3.03	633	281	352
Izard County	11 111	4 684	3 486	3 064	322	1 198	1 133	759	581	2.37	2.80	253	239	14
Jackson County	18 686	7 361	5 370	4 251	897	1 991	1 840	1 036	805	2.54	3.04	258	258	—
Lawrence County	17 045	6 857	5 043	4 245	638	1 814	1 709	1 023	813	2.49	2.96	412	254	158
Lee County	12 903	4 578	3 326	2 242	922	1 252	1 172	661	496	2.82	3.43	150	107	43
Lonoke County	38 771	13 866	11 030	9 312	1 301	2 836	2 561	1 347	1 086	2.80	3.19	497	490	—
Mississippi County	56 382	20 420	15 370	11 585	3 115	5 050	4 577	2 239	1 776	2.76	3.26	1 143	533	610
Monroe County	11 204	4 361	3 039	2 219	688	1 322	1 250	724	553	2.57	3.19	129	129	—
Phillips County	28 470	10 183	7 275	4 713	2 250	2 908	2 724	1 525	1 158	2.80	3.44	368	352	16
Poinsett County	24 401	9 368	7 064	5 713	1 067	2 304	2 163	1 239	977	2.60	3.07	263	255	8
Prairie County	9 429	3 661	2 716	2 285	327	945	881	507	388	2.58	3.07	89	89	—
Rondonia County	16 349	6 445	4 833	4 111	549	1 612	1 492	872	686	2.54	2.99	209	176	33
St. Francis County	28 153	9 958	7 423	5 174	1 915	2 535	2 366	1 232	942	2.83	3.37	344	319	25
Searcy County	7 764	3 117	2 333	2 046	171	784	736	458	347	2.49	2.94	77	77	—
Sharp County	13 883	5 819	4 331	3 822	379	1 488	1 396	912	704	2.39	2.81	226	215	11
Stone County	9 662	3 866	2 944	2 571	272	922	851	464	350	2.50	2.91	113	102	11
Woodruff County	9 392	3 630	2 593	1 884	590	1 037	972	600	471	2.59	3.16	128	128	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city	22 048	8 075	5 936	4 278	1 403	2 139	1 944	905	744	2.73	3.27	858	253	605
Farrest City city	13 020	4 756	3 420	2 072	1 206	1 336	1 264	646	520	2.74	3.34	344	319	25
Jonesboro city	44 284	17 976	12 316	9 832	2 020	5 660	4 552	1 634	1 395	2.46	2.99	2 251	643	1 608
Porogould city	18 123	7 432	5 351	4 385	773	2 081	1 880	1 023	848	2.44	2.92	417	328	89
Stuttgart city	10 225	4 045	2 846	2 129	585	1 199	1 121	600	493	2.53	3.10	195	169	26
West Memphis city	27 969	9 879	7 419	5 004	2 057	2 460	2 117	873	709	2.83	3.33	290	267	23
District 2	571 456	224 233	159 982	127 782	25 981	64 251	55 592	21 627	17 453	2.55	3.06	15 956	7 865	8 091
COUNTY														
Conway County	18 778	7 179	5 358	4 364	780	1 821	1 689	958	754	2.62	3.10	373	299	74
Foulkner County	56 505	21 325	15 748	13 234	1 979	5 577	4 369	1 814	1 465	2.65	3.10	3 501	1 006	2 495
Perry County	7 882	3 055	2 282	1 978	211	773	698	382	290	2.58	3.04	87	81	6
Pulaski County	342 290	137 209	93 512	71 115	18 503	43 697	37 670	12 802	10 445	2.49	3.07	7 370	4 676	2 694
Soline County	62 921	23 037	18 498	16 038	1 871	4 539	4 043	1 800	1 441	2.73	3.09	1 262	1 007	255
Van Buren County	13 873	5 698	4 275	3 763	373	1 423	1 297	767	575	2.43	2.84	135	116	19
White County	51 606	19 823	15 145	12 928	1 681	4 678	4 249	2 260	1 813	2.60	3.03	3 070	606	2 464
Yell County	17 601	6 907	5 164	4 362	583	1 743	1 577	844	670	2.55	2.99	158	74	84
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city	17 922	6 993	5 244	4 382	688	1 749	1 597	855	714	2.56	3.02	255	196	59
Conway city	23 011	9 437	6 059	4 833	1 006	3 378	2 460	989	835	2.44	3.00	3 470	991	2 479
Jacksonville city	27 723	9 854	7 780	6 431	1 107	2 074	1 757	495	414	2.81	3.21	1 378	316	1 062
Little Rock city	171 916	72 573	45 484	32 978	10 493	27 089	23 283	7 337	6 018	2.37	3.04	3 879	2 562	1 317
North Little Rock city	60 532	24 987	16 766	12 248	3 793	8 221	7 251	3 150	2 581	2.42	3.00	1 209	978	231
Searcy city	12 470	5 240	3 676	3 031	532	1 564	1 382	683	576	2.38	2.86	2 710	374	2 336
Sherwood city	18 835	7 018	5 544	4 759	633	1 474	1 242	313	265	2.68	3.05	58	52	6
District 3	576 316	227 700	167 643	143 015	18 605	60 057	52 601	25 165	19 954	2.53	2.99	13 207	6 243	6 964
COUNTY														
Baxter County	30 756	13 486	9 916	8 821	820	3 570	3 298	2 143	1 624	2.28	2.69	430	387	43
Benton County	95 908	37 555	28 999	25 506	2 604	8 556	7 502	3 774	3 061	2.55	2.93	1 591	852	739
Boone County	27 868	11 131	8 282	7 149	883	2 849	2 581	1 428	1 132	2.50	2.95	429	409	20
Carroll County	18 490	7 550	5 436	4 603	633	2 114	1 842	935	734	2.45	2.92	164	148	16
Crowford County	41 950	15 251	12 230	10 307	1 515	3 021	2 728	1 353	1 103	2.75	3.12	543	475	68
Franklin County	14 417	5 578	4 252	3 642	447	1 326	1 237	710	551	2.58	3.03	480	275	205
Johnson County	17 668	7 059	5 142	4 327	608	1 917	1 722	985	771	2.50	2.98	553	214	339
Logan County	19 865	7 628	5 717	4 852	657	1 911	1 799	1 082	859	2.60	3.09	692	476	216
Madison County	11 546	4 392	3 392	2 994	273	1 000	911	525	412	2.63	3.04	72	68	4
Marion County	11 904	4 970	3 713	3 249	336	1 257	1 156	725	504	2.40	2.80	97	97	—
Newton County	7 618	2 818	2 182	1 931	172	636	578	330	257	2.70	3.14	48	48	—
Polk County	17 160	6 827	5 076	4 380	511	1 751	1 636	956	729	2.51	2.98	187	183	4
Pope County	43 989	16 828	12 681	10 788	1 462	4 147	3 667	1 566	1 267	2.61	3.07	1 894	539	1 355
Scott County	10 074	3 957	3 030	2 589	321	927	870	497	380	2.55	2.97	131	131	—
Sebastian County	97 979	39 298	27 632	22 636	3 865	11 666	10 476	4 437	3 546	2.49	3.04	1 611	1 138	473
Washington County	109 124	43 372	29 963	25 241	3 498	13 409	10 598	3 719	3 024	2.52	3.03	4 285	803	3 482
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city	11 062	4 266	3 144	2 573	458	1 122	995	439	368	2.59	3.06	195	187	8
Fayetteville city	38 189	16 894	9 415	7 481	1 493	7 479	5 445	1 290	1 056	2.26	2.93	3 910	475	3 435
Fort Smith city	71 591	29 646	19 788	15 803	3 109	9 858	8 792	3 603	2 922	2.41	3.02	1 207	986	221
Rogers city	24 354	9 705</td												

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households	All households	Family households			Nonfamily households			Persons per—		Persons in group quarters			
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		House- hold Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters		
								65 years and over						
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Ashley County -----	24 020	8 890	6 817	5 484	1 060	2 073	1 944	1 052	851	2.70	3.16	299	299	—
Brodley County -----	11 529	4 545	3 333	2 590	604	1 212	1 144	682	558	2.54	3.03	264	263	1
Calhoun County -----	5 737	2 185	1 616	1 331	230	569	524	302	233	2.63	3.13	89	58	31
Chicot County -----	15 607	5 557	3 957	2 547	1 207	1 600	1 488	917	714	2.81	3.44	106	103	3
Clark County -----	19 145	7 907	5 476	4 402	882	2 431	2 168	1 158	922	2.42	2.96	2 292	285	2 007
Cleveland County -----	7 710	2 868	2 267	1 912	272	601	558	350	273	2.69	3.09	71	71	—
Columbia County -----	24 738	9 638	6 856	5 245	1 326	2 782	2 584	1 475	1 156	2.57	3.13	953	296	657
Dallas County -----	9 407	3 600	2 624	2 068	417	976	910	543	407	2.61	3.14	207	207	—
Desho County -----	16 584	5 957	4 386	3 143	1 042	1 571	1 445	838	651	2.78	3.34	214	200	14
Drew County -----	16 677	6 342	4 699	3 641	862	1 643	1 500	770	594	2.63	3.12	692	196	496
Garland County -----	71 593	30 836	21 404	17 729	2 932	9 432	8 507	4 529	3 464	2.32	2.82	1 804	1 259	545
Grant County -----	13 838	5 118	4 065	3 537	371	1 053	975	533	425	2.70	3.09	110	107	3
Hempstead County -----	21 216	8 212	6 001	4 647	1 100	2 211	2 053	1 097	871	2.58	3.09	405	311	94
Hot Spring County -----	25 760	10 115	7 636	6 330	1 015	2 479	2 348	1 295	1 023	2.55	3.00	355	280	75
Howard County -----	13 165	4 975	3 738	3 014	574	1 237	1 165	693	534	2.65	3.13	404	324	80
Jefferson County -----	81 111	30 001	21 972	16 187	4 806	8 029	7 254	3 526	2 704	2.70	3.24	4 376	3 140	1 236
Lafayette County -----	9 534	3 584	2 586	1 973	499	998	952	571	460	2.66	3.23	109	109	—
Lincoln County -----	10 481	3 796	2 852	2 208	532	944	890	487	375	2.76	3.29	3 209	3 207	2
Little River County -----	13 812	5 150	3 929	3 161	590	1 221	1 140	601	459	2.68	3.15	154	132	22
Miller County -----	37 727	14 273	10 560	7 957	2 128	3 713	3 384	1 641	1 311	2.64	3.14	740	647	93
Montgomery County -----	7 542	3 062	2 296	1 999	211	766	710	405	294	2.46	2.90	299	92	207
Nevada County -----	9 884	3 798	2 762	2 193	468	1 036	986	577	447	2.60	3.15	217	181	36
Ouachita County -----	30 140	11 712	8 458	6 602	1 527	3 254	3 023	1 589	1 279	2.57	3.11	434	365	69
Pike County -----	9 913	3 855	2 938	2 579	263	917	869	534	422	2.57	3.02	173	154	19
Sevier County -----	13 400	5 118	3 825	3 219	450	1 293	1 185	644	495	2.62	3.07	237	221	16
Union County -----	45 874	17 819	12 882	10 058	2 324	4 937	4 601	2 447	1 981	2.57	3.11	845	688	157
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city -----	7 948	3 455	2 177	1 622	473	1 278	1 099	545	466	2.30	2.91	2 066	233	1 833
Condon city -----	14 028	5 746	3 900	2 825	924	1 846	1 716	913	740	2.44	3.04	352	310	42
El Dorado city -----	22 461	9 158	6 229	4 481	1 487	2 929	2 728	1 424	1 170	2.45	3.05	685	539	146
Hot Springs city -----	31 022	14 488	8 624	6 513	1 769	5 864	5 322	3 018	2 378	2.14	2.80	1 440	1 176	264
Magnolia city -----	10 257	4 282	2 816	2 059	637	1 466	1 344	722	595	2.40	3.04	894	244	650
Pine Bluff city -----	55 191	20 871	14 571	9 839	4 047	6 300	5 684	2 772	2 165	2.64	3.26	1 949	867	1 082
Texarkana city -----	21 948	8 700	6 085	4 172	1 640	2 615	2 375	1 123	916	2.52	3.08	683	613	70

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Land area		Persons per—	
		All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer			All persons	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer
The State -----	2 350 725	134 875.1	52 075.3	17.4	45.1	District 3—Con. COUNTY					
District 1 -----	588 588	42 989.0	16 598.1	13.7	35.5	Boxter County -----	31 186	1 435.9	554.4	21.7	56.3
COUNTY						Benton County -----	97 499	2 184.2	843.3	44.6	115.6
Arkonsos County -----	21 653	2 560.3	988.5	8.5	21.9	Boone County -----	28 297	1 531.3	591.2	18.5	47.9
Clay County -----	18 107	1 655.9	639.3	10.9	28.3	Corroll County -----	18 654	1 641.5	633.8	11.4	29.4
Cleburne County -----	19 411	1 432.5	553.1	13.6	35.1	Crawford County -----	42 493	1 542.3	595.5	27.6	71.4
Craighead County -----	68 956	1 841.0	710.8	37.5	97.0	Franklin County -----	14 897	1 578.9	609.6	9.4	24.4
Crittenden County -----	49 939	1 581.2	610.5	31.6	81.8	Johnson County -----	18 221	1 715.1	662.2	10.6	27.5
Cross County -----	19 225	1 595.2	615.9	12.1	31.2	Logan County -----	20 557	1 838.7	709.9	11.2	29.0
Fulton County -----	10 037	1 601.2	618.2	6.3	16.2	Modison County -----	11 618	2 167.7	837.0	5.4	13.9
Greene County -----	31 804	1 495.9	577.6	21.3	55.1	Morion County -----	12 001	1 548.1	597.7	7.8	20.1
Independence County -----	31 192	1 978.4	763.8	15.8	40.8	Newton County -----	7 666	2 131.6	823.0	3.6	9.3
Izard County -----	11 364	1 504.1	580.7	7.6	19.6	Polk County -----	17 347	2 226.0	859.5	7.8	20.2
Jackson County -----	18 944	1 641.0	633.6	11.5	29.9	Pope County -----	45 883	2 103.0	812.0	21.8	56.5
Lawrence County -----	17 457	1 519.3	586.6	11.5	29.8	Scott County -----	10 205	2 315.3	893.9	4.4	11.4
Lee County -----	13 053	1 558.4	601.7	8.4	21.7	Sebastion County -----	99 590	1 389.2	536.4	71.7	185.7
Lonoke County -----	39 268	1 982.6	765.5	19.8	51.3	Washington County -----	113 409	2 461.1	950.2	46.1	119.4
Mississippi County -----	57 525	2 326.6	898.3	24.7	64.0	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Monroe County -----	11 333	1 571.4	606.7	7.2	18.7	Bentonville city -----	11 257	37.9	14.7	297.0	765.8
Phillips County -----	28 838	1 794.2	692.7	16.1	41.6	Foyetteville city -----	42 099	104.2	40.2	404.0	1 047.2
Poinsett County -----	24 664	1 962.7	757.8	12.6	32.5	Fort Smith city -----	72 798	121.0	46.7	601.6	1 558.8
Prairie County -----	9 518	1 673.1	646.0	5.7	14.7	Roger city -----	24 692	57.5	22.2	429.4	1 112.3
Randolph County -----	16 558	1 688.3	651.9	9.8	25.4	Russellville city -----	21 260	66.4	25.7	320.2	827.7
St. Francis County -----	28 497	1 641.8	633.9	17.4	45.0	Springdale city -----	29 941	76.8	29.7	389.9	1 008.1
Searcy County -----	7 841	1 728.0	667.2	4.5	11.8	Von Buren city -----	14 979	38.0	14.7	394.2	1 019.0
Sharp County -----	14 109	1 565.4	604.4	9.0	23.3	District 4 -----	585 202	46 733.3	18 043.7	12.5	32.4
Stone County -----	9 775	1 571.2	606.6	6.2	16.1	COUNTY					
Woodruff County -----	9 520	1 519.3	586.6	6.3	16.2	Ashley County -----	24 319	2 386.3	921.4	10.2	26.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Bradley County -----	11 793	1 685.3	650.7	7.0	18.1
Blytheville city -----	22 906	30.0	11.6	763.5	1 974.7	Colhoun County -----	5 826	1 627.4	628.3	3.6	9.3
Forrest City city -----	13 364	35.8	13.8	373.3	968.4	Chicot County -----	15 713	1 668.1	644.1	9.4	24.4
Jonesboro city -----	46 535	189.8	73.3	245.2	634.9	Clark County -----	21 437	2 241.7	865.5	9.6	24.8
Paragould city -----	18 540	75.1	29.0	246.9	639.3	Cleveland County -----	7 781	1 548.2	597.8	5.0	13.0
Stuttgart city -----	10 420	14.5	5.6	718.6	1 860.7	Columbo County -----	25 691	1 984.4	766.2	12.9	33.5
West Memphis city -----	28 259	37.2	14.4	759.7	1 962.4	Oolos County -----	9 614	1 728.7	667.5	5.6	14.4
District 2 -----	587 412	15 342.8	5 923.9	38.3	99.2	Oesho County -----	16 798	1 981.4	765.0	8.5	22.0
COUNTY						Orew County -----	17 369	2 145.1	828.2	8.1	21.0
Conway County -----	19 151	1 440.6	556.2	13.3	34.4	Gorlond County -----	73 397	1 756.2	678.1	41.8	108.2
Faulkner County -----	60 006	1 676.7	647.4	35.8	92.7	Gront County -----	13 948	1 636.4	631.8	8.5	22.1
Perry County -----	7 969	1 427.0	551.0	5.6	14.5	Hempstead County -----	21 621	1 887.7	728.8	11.5	29.7
Pulaski County -----	349 660	1 996.8	771.0	175.1	453.5	Hot Spring County -----	26 115	1 592.8	615.0	16.4	42.5
Saline County -----	64 183	1 877.1	724.8	34.2	88.6	Howard County -----	13 569	1 521.5	587.5	8.9	23.1
Von Buren County -----	14 008	1 842.9	711.6	7.6	19.7	Jefferson County -----	85 487	2 291.6	884.8	37.3	96.6
White County -----	54 676	2 678.4	1 034.1	20.4	52.9	Lofoyette County -----	9 643	1 363.7	526.5	7.1	18.3
Yell County -----	17 759	2 403.2	927.9	7.4	19.1	Lincol County -----	13 690	1 453.6	561.2	9.4	24.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Little River County -----	13 966	1 377.3	531.8	10.1	26.3
Benton city -----	18 177	40.6	15.7	447.7	1 157.8	Miller County -----	38 467	1 616.3	624.1	23.8	61.6
Conway city -----	26 481	62.4	24.1	424.4	1 098.8	Montgomery County -----	7 841	2 022.7	781.0	3.9	10.0
Jacksonville city -----	29 101	50.9	19.6	571.7	1 484.7	Nevado County -----	10 101	1 605.8	620.0	6.3	16.3
Little Rock city -----	175 795	266.4	102.9	659.9	708.4	Ouochito County -----	30 574	1 897.2	732.5	16.1	41.7
North Little Rock city -----	61 741	102.9	39.7	600.0	555.2	Pike County -----	10 086	1 561.9	603.1	6.5	16.7
Searcy city -----	15 180	35.3	13.6	430.0	1 116.2	Sevier County -----	13 637	1 460.7	564.0	9.3	24.2
Sherwood city -----	18 893	30.3	11.7	623.5	1 614.8	Union County -----	46 719	2 691.0	1 039.0	17.4	45.0
District 3 -----	589 523	29 810.0	11 509.6	19.8	51.2	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
HOUSING UNITS					
All housing units-----					
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER					
Occupied housing units-----	891 179	220 333	224 233	227 700	218 913
Owner-occupied housing units-----	619 938	149 902	148 694	162 222	159 120
White-----	550 657	133 697	131 105	158 579	127 276
Black-----	64 318	15 490	16 467	1 419	30 942
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	2 661	384	536	1 256	485
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1 661	223	433	781	224
Other race-----	641	108	153	187	193
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	2 554	476	680	822	576
Renter-occupied housing units-----	271 241	70 431	75 539	65 478	59 793
White-----	209 630	52 342	57 102	61 460	38 726
Black-----	57 020	17 388	17 422	1 903	20 307
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1 878	286	307	1 015	270
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	1 567	223	480	732	132
Other race-----	1 146	192	228	368	358
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	2 796	517	679	976	624
ROOMS					
All housing units-----	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
1 or 2 rooms-----	35 581	7 298	10 156	9 219	8 908
3 or 4 rooms-----	316 781	79 050	77 449	82 482	77 800
5 or 6 rooms-----	500 949	124 795	121 293	125 921	128 940
7 or 8 rooms-----	120 090	29 091	31 748	29 457	29 794
9 or more rooms-----	27 266	6 742	7 708	6 873	5 943
PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units-----	619 938	149 902	148 694	162 222	159 120
1.00 or less-----	603 688	145 805	145 295	158 273	154 315
1.01 to 1.50-----	12 896	3 226	2 772	3 060	3 838
1.51 or more-----	3 354	871	627	889	967
Mean-----	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47
Renter-occupied housing units-----	271 241	70 431	75 539	65 478	59 793
1.00 or less-----	254 294	65 198	71 750	61 957	55 389
1.01 to 1.50-----	12 324	3 810	2 808	2 571	3 135
1.51 or more-----	4 623	1 423	981	950	1 269
Mean-----	.57	.59	.55	.56	.58
VACANCY STATUS					
Vacant housing units-----	109 488	26 643	24 121	26 252	32 472
For sale only-----	15 121	3 327	3 679	4 389	3 726
For rent-----	31 530	6 262	9 623	7 905	7 740
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	11 411	2 583	2 708	2 377	3 743
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	18 224	5 578	2 431	4 320	5 895
For migrant workers-----	443	261	18	50	114
Other vacant-----	32 759	8 632	5 662	7 211	11 254
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
All housing units-----	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
1, detached-----	708 751	180 014	164 731	182 773	181 233
1, attached-----	18 175	4 565	5 178	4 672	3 760
2-----	31 930	9 444	8 235	8 218	6 033
3 or 4-----	28 890	6 880	7 801	8 169	6 040
5 to 9-----	27 024	5 189	10 201	6 549	5 085
10 to 19-----	23 720	3 083	8 973	7 572	4 092
20 to 49-----	11 994	1 007	5 729	3 199	2 059
50 or more-----	8 740	339	5 563	1 584	1 254
Mobile home or trailer-----	131 542	33 697	29 922	29 094	38 829
Other-----	9 901	2 758	2 021	2 122	3 000
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	427 676	102 604	110 289	108 639	106 144
Less than \$20,000-----	49 651	16 373	6 431	7 885	18 962
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	119 294	34 679	22 056	29 087	33 472
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	117 252	26 564	31 357	33 044	26 287
\$60,000 to \$74,999-----	59 487	11 208	19 057	16 893	12 329
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	46 767	8 158	17 280	12 500	8 829
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	23 328	3 984	8 871	6 233	4 240
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	6 810	987	2 864	1 762	1 197
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2 371	344	1 035	594	398
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1 148	156	507	301	184
\$300,000 or more-----	1 568	151	831	340	246
Median (dollars)-----	46 300	40 100	56 800	49 000	40 400
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	255 259	65 144	73 032	60 943	56 140
Less than \$150-----	54 214	20 938	9 311	8 265	15 700
\$150 to \$199-----	36 932	10 612	8 194	8 663	9 463
\$200 to \$249-----	38 389	8 610	9 587	11 627	8 565
\$250 to \$299-----	36 617	7 082	11 299	11 981	6 255
\$300 to \$399-----	40 906	6 107	18 087	10 813	5 899
\$400 to \$599-----	17 055	1 800	9 231	4 033	1 991
\$600 to \$749-----	2 078	155	1 233	499	191
\$750 to \$999-----	895	45	521	192	137
\$1,000 or more-----	557	13	321	101	122
No cash rent-----	27 616	9 782	5 248	4 769	7 817
Median (dollars)-----	230	182	280	248	195

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units			Vacant housing units		
	Total	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recrea- tional, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other	Total						
The State -----	1 000 667	708 751	18 175	60 820	27 024	44 454	141 443	5.1	891 179	33 197	109 488	18 224	2.4	10.4
District 1 -----	246 976	180 014	4 565	16 324	5 189	4 429	36 455	5.1	220 333	9 330	26 643	5 578	2.2	8.2
COUNTY														
Arkansas County -----	9 575	7 293	117	459	274	93	1 339	5.3	8 389	270	1 186	318	2.2	8.0
Clay County -----	8 362	6 826	73	331	124	72	936	5.1	7 504	167	858	132	2.6	7.8
Cleburne County -----	10 802	7 685	96	346	53	124	2 498	5.0	7 926	194	2 876	1 537	3.7	11.1
Craighead County -----	28 434	19 619	482	2 461	1 203	1 155	3 514	5.2	26 285	630	2 149	62	2.2	9.2
Crittenden County -----	18 875	12 923	375	1 239	1 092	738	2 508	5.1	17 120	1 282	1 755	367	2.5	7.7
Cross County -----	7 254	5 232	64	510	94	37	1 317	5.3	6 754	342	500	42	2.0	6.5
Fulton County -----	4 839	3 684	64	94	36	32	929	5.0	4 010	116	829	333	3.0	11.8
Greene County -----	13 216	10 115	79	820	281	206	1 715	5.2	12 325	274	891	48	1.9	6.6
Independence County -----	12 838	9 690	93	350	113	249	2 343	5.2	11 846	357	992	60	2.0	8.8
Izard County -----	5 535	4 115	40	99	64	52	1 165	4.9	4 684	118	851	197	2.8	8.3
Jackson County -----	8 086	6 232	107	566	158	151	872	5.2	7 361	259	725	26	2.2	8.7
Lawrence County -----	7 692	6 267	61	384	62	105	813	5.1	6 857	166	835	156	2.1	9.3
Lee County -----	5 085	3 645	99	370	118	25	828	5.1	4 578	380	507	39	1.9	5.4
Lonoke County -----	15 009	10 744	122	824	154	200	2 965	5.3	13 866	515	1 143	77	1.9	8.3
Mississippi County -----	22 232	14 809	1 293	2 491	480	374	2 785	5.0	20 420	1 162	1 812	44	2.0	7.4
Monroe County -----	5 063	3 706	99	366	57	65	770	5.1	4 361	221	702	242	1.6	10.5
Phillips County -----	11 094	7 807	408	1 429	262	174	1 014	5.1	10 183	835	911	20	1.4	8.4
Poinsett County -----	10 271	7 313	227	970	113	89	1 559	5.0	9 368	348	903	85	1.5	5.6
Prairie County -----	4 340	3 252	44	105	23	44	872	5.1	3 661	117	679	235	1.8	7.4
Randolph County -----	7 343	5 755	53	451	29	32	1 023	4.9	6 445	211	898	225	1.7	5.9
St. Francis County -----	10 958	7 513	215	1 081	303	222	1 624	5.1	9 958	764	1 000	36	1.5	7.6
Sevier County -----	3 739	3 029	26	77	13	20	574	4.8	3 117	116	622	55	2.1	7.7
Sharp County -----	7 617	6 239	220	142	14	36	966	4.9	5 819	165	1 798	922	4.0	15.6
Stone County -----	4 548	3 373	30	85	12	47	1 001	4.8	3 866	152	682	222	2.0	7.7
Woodruff County -----	4 169	3 148	78	274	57	87	525	5.2	3 630	169	539	98	1.3	10.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city -----	8 902	5 655	978	1 270	368	301	330	5.0	8 075	427	827	16	2.4	7.3
Forrest City city -----	5 195	3 476	148	854	269	202	246	5.1	4 756	347	439	2	2.5	8.7
Jonesboro city -----	19 537	12 732	427	2 156	1 179	1 130	1 913	5.2	17 976	402	1 561	28	2.7	10.1
Paragould city -----	7 904	6 076	48	725	277	202	576	5.2	7 432	140	472	6	2.0	6.5
Stuttgart city -----	4 408	3 452	65	281	259	84	267	5.3	4 045	144	363	8	2.5	9.2
West Memphis city -----	10 505	7 129	164	948	999	668	597	5.1	9 879	622	626	12	2.2	6.7
District 2 -----	248 354	164 731	5 178	16 036	1D 201	2D 265	31 943	5.1	224 233	7 188	24 121	2 431	2.4	11.3
COUNTY														
Conway County -----	8 009	5 908	68	391	69	199	1 374	5.1	7 179	287	830	171	2.0	10.6
Faulkner County -----	23 397	15 254	239	1 666	403	1 021	4 814	5.1	21 325	675	2 072	424	2.0	8.8
Perry County -----	3 702	2 689	26	32	4	5	946	4.8	3 055	123	647	174	2.3	11.3
Pulaski County -----	151 538	97 571	4 023	11 806	8 923	17 759	11 456	5.1	137 209	4 314	14 329	275	2.7	11.9
Soline County -----	24 602	16 995	215	604	186	276	6 326	5.2	23 037	717	1 565	171	1.4	9.4
Von Buren County -----	7 580	5 177	357	61	111	170	1 704	4.8	5 698	204	1 882	829	4.6	17.7
White County -----	21 658	15 375	200	1 160	334	649	3 940	5.1	19 823	605	1 835	173	1.9	9.1
Yell County -----	7 868	5 762	50	316	171	186	1 383	5.0	6 907	263	961	214	2.0	10.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city -----	7 453	6 174	120	489	135	136	399	5.2	6 993	199	460	3	1.6	8.4
Conway city -----	10 139	6 222	161	1 476	381	957	942	5.1	9 437	185	702	23	1.9	8.3
Jacksonville city -----	10 890	6 162	1 433	831	686	717	1 061	5.0	9 854	404	1 036	10	3.0	11.6
Little Rock city -----	80 995	49 026	1 546	7 318	5 889	13 910	3 306	5.1	72 573	2 223	8 422	130	3.2	12.0
North Little Rock city -----	27 255	19 046	630	2 627	1 793	2 410	749	5.1	24 987	769	2 268	36	2.6	10.9
Sevier city -----	5 572	3 816	109	664	262	464	257	5.2	5 240	78	332	19	1.0	7.4
Sherwood city -----	7 375	5 744	90	477	345	204	515	5.5	7 018	92	357	15	2.0	8.4
District 3 -----	253 952	182 773	4 672	16 387	6 549	12 355	31 216	5.1	227 700	7 470	26 252	4 320	2.6	10.8
COUNTY														
Boxer County -----	15 549	11 387	230	541	172	358	2 861	5.0	13 486	1 267	2 063	876	3.1	10.8
Benton County -----	41 444	30 595	1 623	2 708	918	1 024	4 576	5.2	37 555	1 179	3 889	905	2.1	11.2
Boone County -----	12 380	9 471	127	642	331	120	1 689	5.2	11 131	313	1 249	194	2.3	10.3
Carroll County -----	8 740	6 579	148	523	213	51	1 226	5.1	7 550	239	1 190	446	3.2	10.1
Crowford County -----	16 711	12 627	155	841	307	325	2 456	5.1	15 251	647	1 460	113	2.6	8.0
Franklin County -----	6 228	4 868	50	189	47	74	1 000	5.1	5 578	181	650	74	2.5	11.6
Johnson County -----	7 984	6 044	88	402	99	93	1 258	5.0	7 059	245	925	169	3.5	8.9
Logan County -----	8 539	6 724	71	314	51	57	1 322	5.1	7 628	305	911	132	2.5	7.7
Madison County -----	5 182	4 185	33	69	17	44	834	4.9	4 392	213	790	125	2.7	8.8
Morgan County -----	6 139	4 586	68	189	79	51	1 166	4.9	4 970	148	1 169	440	5.3	7.4
Newton County -----	3 439	2 784	33	9	2	21	590	4.7	2 818	152	621	123	2.9	8.5
Polk County -----	7 732	5 995	83	194	70	81	1 309	5.0	6 827	290	905	146	3.3	7.6
Pope County -----	18 430	12 904	143	1 434	625	512	2 812	5.2	16 828	457	1 602	167	2.3	13.3
Scott County -----	4 485	3 345	31	143	63	67	836	5.0	3 957	151	528	58	2.3	4.1
Sebastian County -----	43 621	30 305	890	3 678	1 433	5 025	2 290	5.1	39 298	1 294	4 323	143	3.2	8.8
Washington County -----	47 349	30 374	899	4 511	2 122	4 452	4 991	5.0	43 372	1 389	3 977	209	2.0	11.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city -----	4 482	3 377	89	553	134	169	1 600	5.2	4 266	143	216	5	2.1	5.8
Fayetteville city -----	18 835	9 276	460	2 575	1 502	4 010	1 012	4.7	16 894	429	1 941	55	2.5	11.9
Fort Smith city -----	33 054	21 893	809	3 457	1 370	4 897	628	5.0	29 646	1 000	3 408	57	3.4	11.9
Rogers city -----	10 291	7 065	376	1 206	596	516	532	5.1	9 705	272	586	22	2.7	6.0
Russellville city -----	8 653	5 668	77	1 225	602	471	610	5.2	8 022	158	631	27	2.9	8.5
Springdale city -----	12 008	8 317	293	1 598	548	388	864	5.1	11 432	334	576	14	2.0	5.2
Von Buren city -----	5 763	4 438	96	640	255	202	132	5.1	5 366	215	397	11	3.1	7.2
District 4 -----	251 385	181 233	3 760	12 073	5 085	7 405	41 829	5.1	218 913	9 209	32 472	5 895	2.3	11.5

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Ashley County	9 820	7 245	102	398	71	49	1 955	5.1	8 890	456	930	180	1.6	10.4
Bradley County	5 092	3 933	62	343	16	100	638	5.1	4 545	177	547	62	2.3	10.6
Calhoun County	2 437	1 833	16	26	9	1	552	5.2	2 185	105	252	44	.8	8.1
Chicot County	6 191	4 619	70	214	55	153	1 080	5.1	5 557	434	634	127	1.3	10.1
Clark County	8 807	6 288	68	676	226	275	1 274	5.1	7 907	233	900	81	3.0	8.9
Cleveland County	3 322	2 472	37	44	4	41	724	5.2	2 868	76	454	130	1.3	4.9
Columbia County	10 690	8 133	143	386	155	383	1 490	5.2	9 638	433	1 052	48	1.4	8.6
Dallas County	4 049	3 098	45	153	11	59	683	5.2	3 600	144	449	32	2.4	10.2
Osage County	6 706	4 856	73	504	156	107	1 010	5.1	5 957	417	749	153	3.1	8.4
Ozark County	7 159	4 910	36	210	136	138	1 729	5.2	6 342	248	817	113	2.3	8.4
Garland County	37 966	24 974	1 330	2 277	1 278	2 626	5 481	4.9	30 836	758	7 130	2 146	3.3	18.2
Grant County	5 540	3 989	31	76	17	23	1 404	5.2	5 118	165	422	80	1.7	9.0
Hempstead County	9 690	7 131	120	526	85	81	1 747	5.0	8 212	358	1 478	256	3.1	13.8
Hot Spring County	11 378	8 670	107	355	163	94	1 989	5.0	10 115	307	1 263	143	2.7	11.2
Howard County	5 600	4 114	59	286	19	126	996	5.1	4 975	202	625	77	2.3	9.9
Jefferson County	33 311	24 252	603	1 708	971	1 680	4 097	5.2	30 001	1 534	3 310	286	1.7	8.9
Lafayette County	4 523	3 491	32	65	19	3	913	4.9	3 584	208	939	397	1.7	9.6
Lincoln County	4 295	3 048	38	145	26	14	1 024	5.1	3 796	246	499	74	1.9	6.3
Little River County	6 171	4 294	49	263	83	43	1 439	5.0	5 150	234	1 021	348	1.9	13.7
Miller County	16 172	11 287	259	1 210	589	784	2 043	5.0	14 273	630	1 899	89	2.3	11.5
MONTGOMERY COUNTY														
Montgomery County	4 269	2 817	13	169	26	13	1 231	4.8	3 062	127	1 207	200	2.5	12.1
Nevado County	4 287	3 277	30	191	22	27	740	5.2	3 798	165	489	71	1.7	10.2
Ouachita County	13 204	9 813	155	760	301	318	1 857	5.2	11 712	432	1 492	151	2.2	12.5
Pike County	4 550	3 318	36	69	30	11	1 086	5.1	3 855	133	695	210	2.7	8.8
Sevier County	5 880	4 438	47	260	27	54	1 054	5.1	5 118	227	762	137	2.8	8.9
Union County	20 276	14 933	199	759	590	202	3 593	5.1	17 819	760	2 457	260	2.0	11.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city	3 742	2 404	35	525	205	267	306	5.1	3 455	89	287	11	3.4	5.7
Comden city	6 390	4 774	109	549	255	235	468	5.2	5 746	197	644	18	2.8	10.5
El Dorado city	10 269	7 826	126	697	570	196	854	5.1	9 158	387	1 111	21	2.9	10.2
Hot Springs city	17 543	11 324	488	1 770	806	2 044	1 111	4.8	14 488	340	3 055	295	3.4	16.9
Magnolia city	4 689	3 451	86	358	148	332	314	5.1	4 282	185	407	8	2.3	9.7
Pine Bluff city	23 189	17 063	511	1 600	922	1 628	1 465	5.2	20 871	1 133	2 318	49	1.9	9.6
Texarkana city	9 854	6 895	209	1 177	580	781	212	5.0	8 700	343	1 154	17	2.9	11.4

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
					Value									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	619 938	526 224	2.61	5.6	427 676	235 586	156 865	23 328	6 810	3 519	1 568	31 100	46 300	68 700
District 1-----	149 902	127 045	2.61	5.5	102 604	66 877	30 105	3 984	987	500	151	26 200	40 100	59 400
COUNTY														
Arkansas County -----	5 620	4 850	2.52	5.7	4 180	2 645	1 281	186	41	22	5	26 900	40 600	61 700
Clay County -----	5 550	4 951	2.37	5.4	3 926	3 259	609	48	6	3	1	17 600	28 900	42 300
Cleburne County -----	6 443	5 150	2.41	5.4	3 624	1 781	1 425	260	91	52	15	33 800	50 700	74 100
Craighead County -----	17 194	14 930	2.60	5.8	13 036	6 478	5 152	944	250	163	49	33 800	50 200	72 800
Crittenden County -----	10 437	8 951	2.89	5.6	8 324	4 339	3 418	372	136	47	12	35 200	48 900	68 000
Cross County -----	4 709	3 763	2.78	5.6	3 150	2 150	853	92	32	17	6	25 800	39 100	56 400
Fulton County -----	3 277	2 703	2.45	5.4	1 439	1 101	304	29	3	1	1	22 300	34 000	48 700
Greene County -----	9 000	7 799	2.57	5.5	6 184	4 196	1 719	218	34	11	6	27 200	39 400	56 600
Independence County -----	8 915	7 376	2.62	5.5	5 607	3 641	1 672	208	50	22	14	28 200	40 600	59 600
Izard County -----	3 737	3 000	2.36	5.2	1 940	1 399	484	48	5	2	2	24 600	37 300	52 700
Jackson County -----	5 047	4 423	2.52	5.6	3 793	2 864	766	105	33	21	4	22 000	34 100	49 600
Lawrence County -----	5 147	4 612	2.47	5.4	3 655	3 066	535	38	13	3	-	20 900	31 000	42 500
Lee County -----	2 874	2 364	2.71	5.6	1 899	1 484	364	43	3	3	2	17 600	31 500	46 800
Limestone County -----	10 319	8 236	2.82	5.7	6 632	3 077	2 995	450	83	23	4	36 000	52 700	72 900
Mississippi County -----	11 102	9 706	2.71	5.6	8 743	5 629	2 674	318	70	42	10	27 300	41 800	59 900
Monroe County -----	2 751	2 276	2.54	5.5	1 915	1 446	404	48	10	5	2	19 000	32 300	49 600
Phillips County -----	5 470	4 841	2.65	5.8	4 245	3 002	1 034	151	26	24	8	23 400	36 900	54 900
Poinsett County -----	6 112	5 115	2.60	5.4	4 401	3 404	900	68	19	9	1	23 400	34 500	48 200
Prairie County -----	2 679	2 153	2.57	5.5	1 601	1 171	388	33	8	1	-	20 200	35 200	52 000
Randolph County -----	4 827	4 221	2.56	5.3	2 926	2 341	537	38	5	5	-	21 200	31 300	44 800
St. Francis County -----	6 081	4 966	2.83	5.6	4 304	3 020	1 104	126	39	12	3	25 000	38 600	55 300
Sevier County -----	2 481	2 098	2.49	5.1	998	844	136	13	2	1	2	18 100	29 400	41 200
Sharp County -----	4 801	4 206	2.36	5.2	3 119	2 271	731	95	15	5	2	26 300	37 100	52 100
Stone County -----	3 036	2 410	2.54	5.2	1 288	919	334	25	7	3	-	23 600	36 900	53 300
Woodruff County -----	2 293	1 945	2.53	5.6	1 675	1 350	286	28	6	3	2	15 400	29 700	44 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city -----	3 874	3 683	2.64	5.8	3 455	2 006	1 218	152	45	27	7	30 300	45 200	65 100
Forrest City city -----	2 482	2 309	2.77	5.8	2 176	1 505	565	67	25	11	3	27 700	40 200	56 200
Jonesboro city -----	10 773	9 655	2.58	6.0	8 931	3 336	4 250	890	244	162	49	41 700	58 900	84 200
Paragould city -----	5 019	4 677	2.49	5.7	4 292	2 748	1 303	194	32	11	4	30 500	41 800	60 000
Stuttgart city -----	2 673	2 497	2.57	5.8	2 321	1 347	803	124	28	15	4	31 000	43 900	67 000
West Memphis city -----	5 704	5 386	2.88	5.8	5 146	2 494	2 319	223	81	25	4	38 900	50 900	69 100
District 2-----	148 694	127 299	2.66	5.7	110 289	45 032	51 149	8 871	2 864	1 542	831	39 400	56 800	80 500
COUNTY														
Conway County -----	5 486	4 480	2.66	5.4	3 213	2 281	845	76	5	5	1	25 200	38 200	53 900
Faulkner County -----	15 027	12 009	2.77	5.5	9 657	4 043	4 736	578	199	83	18	40 800	55 400	74 000
Perry County -----	2 553	1 949	2.58	5.1	1 294	1 007	268	14	3	1	1	20 300	34 800	48 100
Pulaski County -----	82 772	75 372	2.64	5.9	70 126	24 341	34 645	6 817	2 264	1 288	771	43 100	61 300	87 100
Soline County -----	18 563	13 841	2.76	5.4	11 874	4 393	6 179	896	266	113	27	41 900	59 000	80 400
Van Buren County -----	4 689	3 667	2.42	5.2	2 280	1 310	775	144	41	9	1	29 700	44 300	67 800
White County -----	14 529	11 817	2.64	5.5	8 928	5 439	3 074	297	73	37	8	30 300	43 200	62 100
Yell County -----	5 075	4 164	2.55	5.3	2 917	2 218	627	49	13	6	4	24 800	37 000	49 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city -----	4 910	4 622	2.57	5.6	4 311	1 931	2 041	251	69	16	3	37 700	53 800	72 500
Conway city -----	5 196	4 816	2.65	6.0	4 474	1 353	2 541	358	155	57	10	46 500	63 100	83 800
Jacksonville city -----	4 642	4 268	2.77	5.7	4 065	1 628	2 224	166	29	14	4	43 100	55 100	71 200
Little Rock city -----	40 790	38 109	2.57	6.1	35 932	11 798	17 130	3 775	1 586	992	651	44 200	64 200	92 700
North Little Rock city -----	14 712	14 240	2.52	5.9	13 488	5 537	6 217	1 311	244	125	54	39 600	56 100	79 900
Sevier city -----	3 126	2 975	2.48	6.0	2 768	1 159	1 388	149	41	25	6	41 300	54 900	71 700
Sherwood city -----	5 132	4 838	2.78	6.0	4 611	757	3 155	532	135	23	9	55 900	70 100	90 400
District 3-----	162 222	141 348	2.59	5.5	108 639	56 049	43 360	6 233	1 762	895	340	35 100	49 000	70 200
COUNTY														
Baxter County -----	10 859	9 042	2.28	5.3	7 330	3 440	3 389	395	71	29	6	38 800	51 800	69 300
Benton County -----	27 454	24 380	2.56	5.6	19 704	7 364	9 749	1 749	527	255	60	42 300	58 700	81 100
Boone County -----	8 470	7 375	2.53	5.6	5 239	2 973	1 983	207	52	19	5	34 200	45 900	65 600
Carroll County -----	5 705	4 898	2.45	5.5	3 108	1 662	1 134	229	49	28	6	34 900	47 700	70 900
Crawford County -----	11 650	9 950	2.77	5.4	7 761	4 796	2 698	199	41	16	11	32 100	43 300	61 800
Franklin County -----	4 409	3 702	2.60	5.3	2 534	1 848	629	49	4	3	1	26 400	36 600	52 400
Johnson County -----	5 307	4 481	2.52	5.3	3 153	2 267	790	69	15	8	4	26 100	38 200	53 300
Logan County -----	5 967	5 083	2.62	5.3	3 434	2 675	692	51	9	2	5	22 600	34 200	47 600
Madison County -----	3 515	2 964	2.61	5.2	1 246	973	247	21	2	2	1	23 500	34 800	46 400
Morgan County -----	3 995	3 322	2.38	5.2	2 164	665	76	15	3	3	3	30 800	41 800	52 300
Newton County -----	2 345	1 942	2.70	4.9	748	612	131	3	1	2	2	22 000	32 200	43 900
Polk County -----	5 203	4 294	2.51	5.3	2 615	1 877	671	47	12	6	2	22 900	36 100	44 400
Pope County -----	11 919	10 132	2.72	5.6	8 112	4 317	3 140	416	133	78	28	35 500	48 000	69 400
Scott County -----	3 088	2 512	2.54	5.3	1 531	1 217	293	15	4	2	-	22 100	34 100	46 300
Sebastian County -----	25 630	23 864	2.63	5.7	21 449	11 173	8 208	1 320	403	217	128	34 900	48 600	71 200
Washington County -----	26 706	23 407	2.66	5.6	18 511	7 453	8 941	1 387	424	227	79	41 000	56 500	76 300
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city -----	2 848	2 728	2.66	5.8	2 537	1 110	1 182	146	56	37	11	40 800	53 900	72 100
Fayetteville city -----	7 337	6 692	2.55	6.0	6 224	1 694	3 371	769	226	119	45	48 200	66 200	91 600
Fort Smith city -----	17 540	17 046	2.58	5.9	16 149	7 957	6 351	1 137	381	200	123	35 700	56 600	74 100
Rogers city -----	6 192	5 831	2.58	5.7	5 443	1 773	3 123	355	119	62	11	44 600	60 600	75 600
Russellville city -----	4 670	4 389	2.61	5.9	4 124	1 812	1 811	310	101	64	26	40 800	54 200	76 100
Springdale city -----	7 304	6 777	2.65	5.6	6 269	2 372	3 364	319	118	71	25	41 300	56 700	77 100
Von Buren city -----	3 606	3 536	2.76	5.6	3 330									

Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Total	Specified owner-occupied housing units									
					Value									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Ashley County	6 847	5 504	2.73	5.4	4 567	3 077	1 333	129	17	9	2	24 500	39 200	57 400
Bradley County	3 404	2 952	2.57	5.5	2 255	1 836	385	26	7	—	1	18 200	30 500	44 300
Calhoun County	1 775	1 371	2.58	5.3	1 002	741	248	11	—	2	—	19 400	34 400	50 900
Chicot County	3 846	3 148	2.75	5.4	2 681	2 002	526	102	37	5	9	15 000—	28 700	50 400
Clark County	5 439	4 554	2.47	5.6	3 550	2 294	1 103	123	22	6	2	24 000	40 000	59 000
Cleveland County	2 382	1 842	2.70	5.4	1 098	837	250	7	1	1	2	20 800	33 900	48 700
Columbia County	6 928	5 858	2.57	5.6	4 701	3 000	1 339	251	71	32	8	21 600	39 200	63 300
Ozark County	2 803	2 307	2.66	5.5	1 841	1 332	462	39	7	—	1	19 400	33 600	52 900
Oesho County	3 934	3 319	2.77	5.6	2 918	2 046	745	91	22	6	8	22 900	36 700	55 500
Drew County	4 565	3 464	2.64	5.6	2 659	1 785	767	74	23	8	2	24 600	38 700	58 800
Garland County	21 837	17 838	2.36	5.4	15 694	7 180	6 205	1 373	542	279	115	35 400	53 500	79 100
Grant County	4 242	3 164	2.70	5.4	2 357	1 463	796	84	11	2	1	29 400	43 000	60 800
Hempstead County	6 043	4 956	2.58	5.4	3 708	2 718	889	81	11	6	3	21 100	34 900	51 900
Hot Spring County	7 856	6 534	2.55	5.3	5 000	3 465	1 403	101	19	8	4	26 200	39 200	55 400
Howard County	3 661	2 993	2.66	5.4	2 156	1 542	538	61	9	2	4	22 600	36 200	53 800
Jefferson County	20 121	17 225	2.71	5.7	15 608	9 278	5 494	588	120	94	34	28 900	43 300	64 000
Lafayette County	2 735	2 213	2.58	5.4	1 711	1 402	280	21	5	—	3	15 000—	24 300	41 200
Lincoln County	2 866	2 140	2.74	5.3	1 545	1 211	301	25	3	3	2	16 700	30 300	46 200
Little River County	3 945	3 112	2.68	5.4	2 366	1 564	733	57	9	—	3	25 700	40 100	58 600
Miller County	9 754	8 315	2.68	5.4	6 863	4 161	2 334	264	69	24	11	27 600	43 200	62 600
Montgomery County	2 526	1 864	2.44	5.1	1 073	779	252	23	11	4	4	19 500	32 600	52 700
Nevado County	2 896	2 362	2.63	5.5	1 634	1 288	323	21	1	1	—	16 100	30 000	45 300
Ouachita County	8 571	7 203	2.59	5.6	6 208	4 028	1 868	229	56	21	6	24 600	38 900	59 800
Pike County	3 081	2 341	2.56	5.3	1 612	1 206	361	32	10	2	1	20 000	32 800	50 200
Sevier County	3 904	3 190	2.59	5.4	2 198	1 653	490	42	7	5	1	22 500	35 000	49 800
Union County	13 159	10 763	2.57	5.5	9 139	5 740	2 826	385	107	62	19	25 300	40 500	62 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city	1 890	1 708	2.41	6.0	1 587	802	670	95	16	4	—	34 900	49 600	70 600
Camden city	3 702	3 344	2.42	5.7	3 097	1 963	976	110	32	12	4	27 600	40 200	60 500
El Dorado city	5 874	5 403	2.43	5.7	5 048	3 076	1 559	258	85	53	17	28 600	42 300	63 700
Hot Springs city	8 672	7 558	2.17	5.5	7 036	4 012	2 444	328	137	77	38	29 900	45 000	66 100
Magnolia city	2 545	2 356	2.42	5.8	2 189	1 154	767	178	65	20	5	31 300	48 000	73 300
Pine Bluff city	12 886	11 817	2.64	5.8	11 077	7 015	3 435	419	93	83	32	28 100	41 200	59 900
Texarkana city	5 168	4 968	2.55	5.6	4 686	2 929	1 495	189	43	20	10	28 100	42 700	60 800

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
					Contract rent									
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
The State -----	271 241	132 164	2.48	4.3	227 643	129 535	90 452	6 204	895	557	154	230	310	1 675
District 1 -----	70 431	39 278	2.66	4.5	55 362	40 160	14 632	512	45	13	113	182	260	198
COUNTY														
Arkansas County -----	2 769	1 758	2.57	4.7	2 038	1 577	453	7	1	-	113	179	244	4
Clay County -----	1 954	1 312	2.43	4.5	1 431	1 290	138	3	-	-	106	149	193	4
Cleburne County -----	1 483	901	2.42	4.5	1 083	736	332	11	3	1	152	200	271	5
Craighead County -----	9 091	3 934	2.38	4.3	8 012	3 650	4 159	172	27	4	176	261	327	18
Crittenden County -----	6 683	3 172	2.88	4.4	5 736	3 228	2 452	56	-	-	132	228	308	22
Cross County -----	2 045	1 192	2.87	4.7	1 465	1 193	272	-	-	-	115	176	233	8
Fulton County -----	733	474	2.56	4.5	491	451	39	1	-	-	107	152	198	1
Greene County -----	3 325	1 758	2.46	4.4	2 763	1 945	799	17	2	-	133	199	263	20
Independence County -----	2 931	1 738	2.46	4.5	2 340	1 752	573	15	-	-	136	186	250	7
Izard County -----	947	580	2.43	4.5	672	612	58	2	-	-	104	146	198	-
Jackson County -----	2 314	1 376	2.57	4.6	1 818	1 528	280	10	-	-	100-	151	220	9
Lawrence County -----	1 710	1 129	2.55	4.7	1 314	1 207	106	-	-	-	122	165	197	13
Lee County -----	1 704	985	3.00	4.5	1 153	1 050	100	1	-	2	100-	127	198	2
Lonoke County -----	3 547	1 885	2.73	4.5	2 723	1 679	979	63	1	1	132	217	285	5
Mississippi County -----	9 318	5 201	2.82	4.5	7 288	4 993	2 173	114	6	2	123	192	274	19
Monroe County -----	1 610	1 009	2.62	4.5	1 225	1 136	86	2	1	-	100-	133	191	-
Phillips County -----	4 713	2 756	2.96	4.5	3 862	3 375	459	27	1	-	100-	135	197	26
Poinsett County -----	3 256	1 802	2.62	4.4	2 477	2 189	286	1	-	-	100-	129	203	5
Prairie County -----	982	663	2.60	4.7	625	586	38	1	-	-	100-	131	180	3
Randolph County -----	1 618	998	2.48	4.4	1 244	1 118	126	-	-	-	108	161	213	3
St. Francis County -----	3 877	2 086	2.82	4.5	3 051	2 576	465	8	1	1	100-	158	224	14
Sevier County -----	636	463	2.49	4.5	332	312	20	-	-	-	102	135	188	1
Sharp County -----	1 018	750	2.51	4.5	737	592	143	1	1	-	126	181	237	5
Stone County -----	830	509	2.35	4.4	530	493	37	-	-	-	117	150	194	1
Woodruff County -----	1 337	847	2.68	4.6	952	892	59	-	1	-	100-	127	184	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city -----	4 201	2 361	2.82	4.5	3 344	1 951	1 309	78	5	1	149	222	302	8
Forrest City city -----	2 274	1 007	2.70	4.3	2 026	1 670	348	7	-	1	100-	170	232	5
Jonesboro city -----	7 203	2 680	2.29	4.2	6 755	2 643	3 913	169	27	3	204	274	336	18
Paragould city -----	2 413	1 120	2.34	4.3	2 211	1 439	753	17	2	-	153	216	274	13
Stuttgart city -----	1 372	760	2.44	4.4	1 214	828	382	4	-	-	123	205	268	3
West Memphis city -----	4 175	1 548	2.77	4.3	3 959	2 001	1 917	41	-	-	155	248	318	13
District 2 -----	75 539	29 918	2.33	4.2	67 784	27 092	36 345	3 505	521	321	197	280	366	712
COUNTY														
Conway County -----	1 693	983	2.48	4.5	1 237	995	234	8	-	-	117	179	237	5
Faulkner County -----	6 298	2 420	2.37	4.2	5 546	2 823	2 589	120	10	4	178	247	317	9
Perry County -----	502	332	2.60	4.5	303	259	44	-	-	-	109	158	207	3
Pulaski County -----	54 437	19 424	2.27	4.2	50 555	16 178	30 384	3 235	459	299	222	303	384	669
Soline County -----	4 474	2 427	2.63	4.5	3 790	2 037	1 609	97	44	3	180	241	318	11
Von Buren County -----	1 009	675	2.48	4.5	676	490	155	12	6	13	145	190	267	2
White County -----	5 294	2 648	2.50	4.4	4 313	3 119	1 162	30	1	1	145	194	260	8
Yell County -----	1 832	1 009	2.54	4.4	1 364	1 191	168	3	1	1	128	182	227	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city -----	2 083	1 345	2.55	4.4	1 891	1 047	815	28	-	1	171	237	312	9
Conway city -----	4 241	1 290	2.19	4.1	4 004	1 769	2 127	100	6	2	186	264	329	4
Jacksonville city -----	5 212	2 934	2.85	4.5	4 036	1 211	2 622	197	5	1	234	294	366	7
Little Rock city -----	31 783	8 824	2.11	4.0	30 554	8 377	19 294	2 276	335	272	239	318	395	594
North Little Rock city -----	10 275	4 122	2.28	4.2	9 766	4 193	5 161	339	63	10	178	272	353	54
Sevier city -----	2 114	781	2.22	4.2	1 940	1 230	687	22	1	-	163	219	285	4
Sherwood city -----	1 886	781	2.43	4.4	1 797	241	1 354	186	14	2	275	339	414	4
District 3 -----	65 478	29 275	2.39	4.2	56 174	28 555	25 812	1 514	192	101	183	248	313	358
COUNTY														
Boxer County -----	2 627	1 326	2.29	4.4	2 215	1 200	996	17	-	2	178	240	297	78
Benton County -----	10 101	4 963	2.54	4.4	8 809	2 967	5 332	441	46	23	224	286	359	3
Boone County -----	2 661	1 426	2.42	4.4	2 215	1 336	859	20	-	-	171	230	285	4
Carroll County -----	1 845	977	2.44	4.4	1 390	874	507	6	1	2	174	227	279	4
Crowford County -----	3 601	1 814	2.69	4.4	2 963	1 927	1 010	26	-	-	157	218	278	3
Franklin County -----	1 169	747	2.53	4.5	843	718	124	1	-	-	129	181	229	3
Johnson County -----	1 752	984	2.44	4.3	1 378	1 135	238	4	1	1	129	186	215	2
Logan County -----	1 661	1 045	2.57	4.4	1 222	1 071	149	1	1	-	117	166	216	4
Madison County -----	877	643	2.72	4.7	463	397	64	1	1	-	105	163	227	2
Morgan County -----	975	555	2.47	4.5	682	513	167	1	-	1	139	196	251	2
Newton County -----	473	376	2.73	4.5	202	173	29	-	-	-	100-	143	19	1
Polk County -----	1 624	1 078	2.54	4.4	1 142	971	168	3	-	-	118	173	228	2
Pope County -----	4 909	1 971	2.36	4.3	4 241	2 519	1 616	98	4	4	162	228	279	17
Scott County -----	869	500	2.57	4.4	607	523	82	2	-	-	107	169	217	16
Sebastian County -----	13 668	4 972	2.24	4.0	12 762	6 760	5 583	363	48	8	186	244	312	4
Washington County -----	16 666	5 898	2.28	4.1	15 040	5 471	8 888	530	90	61	220	274	344	4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city -----	1 418	575	2.47	4.1	1 343	384	919	39	-	1	240	285	341	14
Fayetteville city -----	9 557	2 446	2.04	3.9	9 205	3 150	5 493	422	81	59	226	278	347	14
Fort Smith city -----	12 106	3 987	2.18	4.0	11 542	5 992	5 150	345	47	8	190	246	314	14
Rogers city -----	3 513	1 229	2.38	4.2	3 368	804	2 377	136	31	20	232	300	377	24
Russellville city -----	3 352	1 035	2.18	4.2	3 169	1 728	1 353	83	4	1	173	239	313	2
Springdale city -----	4 128	1 489	2.50	4.2	3 906	1 220	2 597	84	5	-	210	279	341	6
Von Buren city -----	1 760	705	2.60	4.2	1 650	1 003	631	16	-	-	57	224	284	8
District 4 -----	59 793	33 693	2.56	4.4	48 323	33 728	13 663	673	137	122	125	195	270	407

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units			Total	Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Contract rent									
					Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
	Total													
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Ashley County	2 043	1 231	2.62	4.5	1 577	1 222	346	8	1	—	116	182	244	8
Brodley County	1 141	657	2.43	4.5	861	791	69	1	—	—	100—	132	187	3
Calhoun County	410	302	2.81	4.8	260	208	51	1	—	—	119	177	236	4
Chicot County	1 711	1 135	2.93	4.6	1 272	1 147	121	3	—	1	100—	140	198	8
Clark County	2 468	1 150	2.31	4.4	2 050	1 503	534	13	—	—	119	185	258	
Cleveland County	486	328	2.61	4.7	284	260	24	—	—	—	100—	129	182	1
Columbia County	2 710	1 693	2.55	4.4	2 196	1 736	438	19	2	1	115	172	238	24
Dallas County	797	494	2.46	4.6	617	544	70	2	—	1	100—	162	221	1
Desho County	2 023	1 129	2.80	4.4	1 507	1 316	190	1	—	—	100—	144	205	5
Drew County	1 777	981	2.60	4.6	1 386	1 107	274	5	—	—	132	179	235	
Gorlond County	8 999	4 485	2.23	4.1	7 935	4 409	3 036	290	102	98	165	235	326	203
Grant County	876	585	2.71	4.7	621	461	155	4	1	—	151	200	253	2
Hempstead County	2 169	1 308	2.60	4.4	1 633	1 266	358	6	1	2	117	188	244	8
Hot Spring County	2 259	1 394	2.54	4.5	1 737	1 411	317	6	2	1	125	179	234	2
Howard County	1 314	731	2.60	4.4	1 018	828	186	4	—	—	120	187	238	1
Jefferson County	9 880	5 457	2.69	4.4	8 570	5 273	3 170	115	6	6	148	218	288	32
Lafayette County	849	660	2.90	4.7	551	506	44	—	1	—	100—	138	191	4
Lincoln County	930	603	2.83	4.6	571	515	54	1	1	—	100—	120	197	5
Little River County	1 205	654	2.69	4.4	913	605	300	8	—	—	111	202	274	2
Miller County	4 519	2 097	2.57	4.3	3 828	1 974	1 799	46	4	5	148	245	317	52
Montgomery County	536	363	2.56	4.5	319	287	30	2	—	—	102	142	187	2
Nevado County	902	575	2.50	4.6	655	571	83	—	1	—	100—	153	210	—
Ouachita County	3 141	1 713	2.53	4.5	2 630	1 839	735	41	11	4	111	189	271	16
Pike County	774	532	2.60	4.6	528	471	57	—	—	—	111	162	210	1
Sevier County	1 214	759	2.71	4.4	888	729	159	—	—	—	119	176	233	2
Union County	4 660	2 677	2.58	4.4	3 916	2 749	1 063	97	4	3	134	196	267	15
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkodelphio city	1 565	549	2.16	4.1	1 438	997	430	11	—	—	131	199	276	—
Comden city	2 044	1 044	2.48	4.4	1 852	1 283	525	30	11	3	106	188	277	14
El Dorodo city	3 284	1 768	2.50	4.3	3 008	2 041	878	83	3	3	135	197	275	13
Hot Springs city	5 816	2 698	2.09	4.0	5 348	3 263	1 882	112	71	20	155	223	296	111
Magnolia city	1 737	925	2.36	4.1	1 579	1 180	384	13	1	1	128	188	251	21
Pine Bluff city	7 985	4 172	2.65	4.3	7 361	4 519	2 763	70	4	5	152	219	287	28
Texarkana city	3 532	1 451	2.48	4.2	3 217	1 547	1 629	35	3	3	152	255	325	49

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin					
		White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White		Black		
The State -----	891 179	760 287	121 338	4 539	3 228	1 787	5 350	757 117	121 026	4 447	3 135	104	
District 1 -----	220 333	186 039	32 878	670	446	300	993	185 457	32 776	653	432	22	
COUNTY													
Arkansas County -----	8 389	6 773	1 589	13	11	3	25	6 757	1 583	13	11	-	
Clay County -----	7 504	7 477	2	18	2	5	25	7 459	1	17	2	-	
Cleburne County -----	7 926	7 889	4	26	3	4	26	7 870	4	23	3	-	
Craighead County -----	26 285	24 909	1 139	67	137	33	104	24 843	1 135	66	136	1	
Crittenden County -----	17 120	10 635	6 356	29	55	45	107	10 591	6 335	29	55	3	
Cross County -----	6 754	5 341	1 384	15	7	7	32	5 321	1 378	15	6	2	
Fulton County -----	4 010	3 989	2	14	4	1	8	3 981	2	14	4	1	
Greene County -----	12 325	12 265	4	36	9	11	46	12 229	4	36	8	2	
Independence County -----	11 846	11 570	202	31	28	15	45	11 542	202	31	26	-	
Izard County -----	4 684	4 648	1	27	5	3	18	4 635	1	26	4	-	
Jackson County -----	7 361	6 405	920	25	8	3	18	6 395	914	25	8	1	
Lawrence County -----	6 857	6 768	2 32	54	1	2	16	6 754	32	53	1	1	
Lee County -----	4 578	2 167	2 376	6	16	13	43	2 149	2 365	6	15	-	
Lonoke County -----	13 866	12 668	1 107	61	7	23	69	12 630	1 103	56	7	1	
Mississippi County -----	20 420	15 318	4 900	62	68	72	172	15 227	4 892	61	65	3	
Monroe County -----	4 361	2 827	1 511	16	7	-	9	2 824	1 507	15	6	-	
Phillips County -----	10 183	5 089	5 040	17	19	18	74	5 045	5 029	17	17	1	
Poinsett County -----	9 368	8 755	583	22	4	4	31	8 727	583	22	4	-	
Prairie County -----	3 661	3 234	408	13	1	5	12	3 227	408	12	1	-	
Randolph County -----	6 445	6 367	49	21	3	5	18	6 353	49	21	3	-	
St. Francis County -----	9 958	5 678	4 203	16	38	23	59	5 655	4 188	16	37	3	
Sevier County -----	3 117	3 092	1	20	2	2	7	3 087	1	20	2	-	
Sharp County -----	5 819	5 759	17	36	5	2	14	5 749	16	35	5	-	
Stone County -----	3 866	3 840	2	20	3	1	9	3 832	2	20	3	-	
Woodruff County -----	3 630	2 576	1 046	5	3	-	6	2 575	1 042	4	3	-	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Blytheville city -----	8 075	5 266	2 718	25	46	20	71	5 222	2 712	24	45	1	
Forrest City city -----	4 756	2 309	2 412	3	25	7	26	2 296	2 405	3	24	2	
Jonesboro city -----	17 976	16 655	1 118	51	136	16	70	16 606	1 114	50	135	1	
Paragould city -----	7 432	7 396	3	17	8	8	31	7 371	3	17	8	2	
Stuttgart city -----	4 045	2 998	1 031	6	8	2	12	2 990	1 029	6	8	-	
West Memphis city -----	9 879	6 256	3 542	14	44	23	51	6 235	3 534	14	44	-	
District 2 -----	224 233	188 207	33 889	843	913	381	1 359	187 312	33 820	826	889	27	
COUNTY													
Conway County -----	7 179	6 141	1 001	24	5	8	32	6 122	997	23	5	-	
Faulkner County -----	21 325	19 638	1 506	100	54	27	90	19 576	1 505	99	53	2	
Perry County -----	3 055	2 997	45	9	-	4	11	2 990	45	9	-	-	
Pulaski County -----	137 209	105 475	30 245	453	744	292	998	104 835	30 181	442	732	21	
Soline County -----	23 037	22 494	364	106	51	22	91	22 427	364	103	48	4	
Von Buren County -----	5 698	5 643	19	28	5	3	16	5 630	19	28	5	-	
White County -----	19 823	19 113	581	90	26	13	71	19 056	581	90	25	-	
Yell County -----	6 907	6 706	128	33	28	12	50	6 676	128	32	21	-	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Benton city -----	6 993	6 690	266	20	8	9	26	6 671	266	20	8	2	
Conway city -----	9 437	8 544	805	32	45	11	41	8 514	804	32	44	2	
Jacksonville city -----	9 854	8 133	1 468	51	128	74	180	8 036	1 460	51	125	2	
Little Rock city -----	72 573	51 767	20 021	187	487	111	463	51 455	19 980	181	481	13	
North Little Rock city -----	24 987	20 008	4 765	82	68	64	168	19 912	4 757	79	66	5	
Sevier city -----	5 240	4 941	265	17	12	5	23	4 924	265	17	11	-	
Sherwood city -----	7 018	6 643	318	21	22	14	60	6 599	317	20	21	1	
District 3 -----	227 700	220 039	3 322	2 271	1 513	555	1 798	218 873	3 298	2 227	1 472	32	
COUNTY													
Boxer County -----	13 486	13 418	1	49	13	5	49	13 375	1	49	12	-	
Benton County -----	37 555	36 807	35	463	124	126	351	36 593	33	454	122	2	
Boone County -----	11 131	11 040	1	70	13	7	45	11 005	1	67	12	-	
Corrall County -----	7 550	7 459	2	70	10	9	56	7 415	1	67	10	-	
Crawford County -----	15 251	14 800	138	204	83	26	116	14 724	136	196	78	-	
Franklin County -----	5 578	5 504	23	39	4	8	42	5 471	23	37	4	-	
Johnson County -----	7 059	6 875	94	48	24	18	47	6 846	94	47	24	-	
Logan County -----	7 628	7 476	89	45	9	9	38	7 451	89	44	6	-	
Madison County -----	4 392	4 333	2	43	1	13	30	4 316	2	43	1	-	
Morian County -----	4 970	4 937	2	19	7	5	13	4 928	2	18	7	2	
Newton County -----	2 818	2 798	-	14	3	3	6	2 794	-	14	2	2	
Polk County -----	6 827	6 733	-	64	7	23	70	6 683	-	64	7	3	
Pope County -----	16 828	16 298	339	117	48	26	112	16 216	337	115	46	2	
Scott County -----	3 957	3 917	-	26	9	5	13	3 909	-	26	8	1	
Sebastion County -----	39 298	35 820	2 029	487	811	151	400	35 598	2 018	482	794	0	
Washington County -----	43 372	41 824	567	513	347	121	410	41 551	561	504	339	7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bentonville city -----	4 266	4 166	9	36	39	16	55	4 128	9	35	39	-	
Fayetteville city -----	16 894	15 866	536	182	253	57	186	15 744	531	178	249	6	
Fort Smith city -----	29 646	26 380	2 015	381	742	128	323	26 206	2 004	379	727	7	
Rogers city -----	9 705	9 533	9	73	55	35	128	9 444	9	69	55	-	
Russellville city -----	8 022	7 613	295	59	39	16	66	7 565	293	59	37	2	
Springdale city -----	11 432	11 179	12	122	73	46	121	11 111	11	120	68	-	
Von Buren city -----	5 366	5 116	91	72	72	15	64	5 076	89	67	69	-	
District 4 -----	218 913	166 002	\$1 249	755	356	551	1 200	165 475	51 132	741	342	23	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder				Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 4—Con.											
COUNTY											
Ashley County -----	8 890	6 623	2 220	14	9	24	47	6 607	2 214	14	8
Brodley County -----	4 545	3 214	1 299	3	—	29	38	3 203	1 298	3	—
Calhoun County -----	2 185	1 696	480	3	3	3	8	1 693	478	3	3
Chicot County -----	5 557	2 620	2 893	9	14	21	43	2 613	2 879	9	13
Clark County -----	7 907	6 134	1 727	21	18	7	32	6 111	1 724	21	18
Cleveland County -----	2 868	2 500	356	4	2	6	14	2 493	354	4	2
Columbia County -----	9 638	6 621	2 982	14	13	8	19	6 614	2 978	14	13
Dallas County -----	3 600	2 374	1 214	2	3	7	10	2 372	1 212	2	3
Oesh County -----	5 957	3 610	2 297	17	11	22	45	3 596	2 287	17	11
Orew County -----	6 342	4 731	1 587	10	6	8	20	4 724	1 583	9	5
Gorlond County -----	30 836	28 356	2 120	208	61	91	216	28 230	2 118	206	61
Grant County -----	5 118	4 964	131	12	5	6	19	4 951	131	12	5
Hempstead County -----	8 212	5 818	2 329	25	11	29	67	5 786	2 326	25	6
Hot Spring County -----	10 115	8 984	1 064	53	9	5	22	8 967	1 063	53	9
Howard County -----	4 975	4 021	918	13	15	8	24	4 011	915	11	14
Jefferson County -----	30 001	18 375	11 413	76	96	41	110	18 331	11 388	74	95
Lafayette County -----	3 584	2 355	1 214	9	4	2	11	2 350	1 210	8	4
Lincoln County -----	3 796	2 711	1 056	9	5	15	25	2 704	1 053	9	5
Little River County -----	5 150	4 130	967	32	4	17	42	4 107	966	31	4
Miller County -----	14 273	11 249	2 911	57	25	31	88	11 198	2 906	56	23
Montgomery County -----	3 062	3 019	4	37	—	2	12	3 009	4	37	—
Nevado County -----	3 798	2 689	1 094	9	1	5	15	2 681	1 092	9	1
Ouachito County -----	11 712	7 848	3 831	15	12	6	45	7 820	3 820	14	12
Pike County -----	3 855	3 709	122	17	1	6	14	3 704	121	16	—
Sevier County -----	5 118	4 631	305	54	4	124	144	4 613	304	53	4
Union County -----	17 819	13 020	4 715	32	24	28	70	12 987	4 708	31	23
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Arkadelphia city -----	3 455	2 577	844	13	16	5	19	2 564	842	13	16
Comden city -----	5 746	3 566	2 164	8	6	2	16	3 555	2 161	8	6
El Ooroado city -----	9 158	6 196	2 917	14	19	12	33	6 180	2 912	14	19
Hot Springs city -----	14 488	12 375	1 944	79	37	53	125	12 303	1 943	77	37
Magnolia city -----	4 282	3 015	1 245	7	11	4	12	3 010	1 242	7	11
Pine Bluff city -----	20 871	10 960	9 759	40	86	26	71	10 935	9 738	39	85
Texarkana city -----	8 700	6 200	2 426	28	23	23	51	6 176	2 421	28	22

Table 12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE					
All persons	2 350 725	588 588	587 412	589 523	585 202
Urban	1 258 198	277 869	402 449	298 353	279 527
Inside urbanized area	591 609	34 549	305 498	166 745	84 817
Outside urbanized area	666 589	243 320	96 951	131 608	194 710
Rural	1 092 527	310 719	184 963	291 170	305 675
Farm	63 589	21 025	7 101	22 474	12 989
ANCESTRY					
All persons	2 350 725	588 588	587 412	589 523	585 202
Ancestry specified	1 922 316	480 963	485 151	485 415	470 787
Single ancestry	1 350 273	350 631	336 203	300 127	363 312
Multiple ancestry	572 043	130 332	148 948	185 288	107 475
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	428 409	107 625	102 261	104 108	114 415
Total ancestries reported	2 494 359	611 295	634 099	670 703	578 262
Arab	1 854	438	899	266	251
Austrian	1 746	313	406	748	279
Belgian	892	129	300	336	127
Canadian	1 336	240	365	474	257
Czech	5 298	728	1 200	2 546	824
Danish	5 014	632	1 234	2 271	877
Dutch	72 670	18 672	16 164	25 287	12 547
English	290 498	59 481	78 498	93 239	59 280
Finnish	983	257	247	352	127
French (except Basque)	75 094	14 988	20 705	24 224	15 177
French Canadian	11 218	2 167	3 033	2 959	3 059
German	400 386	92 144	106 592	134 448	67 202
Greek	2 734	480	900	814	540
Hungarian	2 300	460	474	936	430
Irish	464 514	119 944	111 487	131 173	101 910
Italian	30 341	5 211	9 139	9 750	6 241
Lithuanian	1 456	186	420	567	283
Norwegian	8 778	1 443	2 254	3 809	1 272
Polish	17 600	2 883	5 954	5 956	2 807
Portuguese	1 337	141	426	584	186
Romanian	427	35	150	125	117
Russian	2 595	329	936	1 051	279
Scotch-Irish	67 388	13 234	19 772	19 106	15 276
Scottish	36 231	6 765	11 248	11 719	6 499
Slavak	3 752	1 056	1 055	1 174	467
Subsaharan African	2 277	336	1 054	189	698
Swedish	16 168	2 810	3 932	6 865	2 561
Swiss	5 280	1 020	1 910	1 636	714
Ukrainian	870	170	288	249	163
United States or American	314 204	90 910	64 414	73 881	84 999
Welsh	12 436	2 083	3 537	4 740	2 076
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3 230	257	602	1 842	529
Yugoslavian	681	38	186	243	214
Other ancestries	632 771	171 315	164 318	107 144	189 994
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					
Persons under 18 years	621 268	163 379	153 000	149 097	155 792
Citizen	619 575	163 236	152 526	148 319	155 494
Native	619 090	163 166	152 419	148 153	155 352
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	485	70	107	166	142
Foreign born, not a citizen	1 693	143	474	778	298
Persons 18 years and over	1 729 457	425 209	434 412	440 426	429 410
Citizen	1 718 404	423 824	430 942	436 212	427 426
Native	1 706 768	422 272	427 240	432 393	424 863
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	11 636	1 552	3 702	3 819	2 563
Foreign born, not a citizen	11 053	1 385	3 470	4 214	1 984
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	656 465	165 749	160 783	168 914	161 019
With own children under 18 years	310 331	80 049	78 071	77 148	75 063
Number of own children under 18 years	561 022	145 720	138 940	138 787	137 575
Married-couple families	538 347	133 211	130 702	145 944	128 490
With own children under 18 years	243 917	61 725	60 892	64 418	56 882
Number of own children under 18 years	441 001	110 821	109 195	117 703	103 282
Female householder, no husband present	95 435	26 443	24 727	17 634	26 631
With own children under 18 years	55 835	15 510	14 773	10 151	15 401
Number of own children under 18 years	102 818	30 101	25 893	16 904	29 920
MARITAL STATUS					
Married 15 years and over	867 843	212 323	216 291	223 764	215 465
Never married	206 395	49 599	55 423	48 810	52 563
Now married, except separated	557 597	137 519	134 931	150 375	134 772
Separated	13 965	4 013	3 208	2 533	4 211
Widowed	23 900	6 258	4 958	5 344	7 340
Divorced	65 986	14 934	17 771	16 702	16 579
Females 15 years and over	966 984	241 061	243 375	241 495	241 053
Never married	167 257	40 855	48 504	35 705	42 193
Now married, except separated	551 756	136 418	133 736	148 705	132 897
Separated	20 039	5 480	5 000	3 397	6 162
Widowed	140 036	37 879	29 800	32 642	39 715
Divorced	87 896	20 429	26 335	21 046	20 086
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	405	467	333	375	451
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 598	1 716	1 401	1 593	1 718
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 144	2 282	1 969	2 094	2 252

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 350 725	588 588	587 412	589 523	585 202
Native	2 325 858	585 438	579 659	580 546	580 215
Born in State of residence	1 577 038	417 819	409 085	328 755	421 379
Born in a different State	737 511	165 521	166 492	248 519	156 979
Born abroad	11 309	2 098	4 082	3 272	1 857
Foreign born	24 867	3 150	7 753	8 977	4 987
Naturalized citizen	12 121	1 622	3 809	3 985	2 705
Not a citizen	12 746	1 528	3 944	4 992	2 282
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Persons 5 years and over	2 186 665	546 049	545 243	549 454	545 919
Speak a language other than English	60 781	11 802	16 176	18 310	14 493
Do not speak English "very well"	21 385	3 930	5 387	6 681	5 387
Linguistically isolated	7 817	964	1 733	3 194	1 926
Speak Spanish	27 351	5 821	6 619	7 279	7 632
Do not speak English "very well"	10 066	1 855	2 318	2 661	3 232
Linguistically isolated	2 841	234	650	846	1 111
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8 972	1 291	2 441	4 010	1 230
Do not speak English "very well"	4 310	631	1 084	2 135	460
Linguistically isolated	2 735	315	519	1 642	259
Linguistically isolated households	4 045	599	1 012	1 403	1 031
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	582 405	146 789	150 589	140 891	144 136
Preprimary school	31 852	7 515	9 731	7 540	7 066
Public school	20 632	5 447	5 388	4 961	4 836
Elementary or high school	428 238	114 622	102 963	100 644	110 009
Public school	405 085	110 743	91 862	95 731	106 749
College	122 315	24 652	37 895	32 707	27 061
Public college	104 328	21 707	29 389	29 578	23 654
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 496 150	369 858	371 674	380 422	374 196
Less than 9th grade	227 633	80 885	37 350	52 141	57 257
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	275 848	73 469	57 900	66 531	77 948
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	489 570	118 701	116 706	126 019	128 144
Some college, no degree	249 100	51 097	72 957	68 706	56 340
Associate degree	54 695	10 445	16 134	16 341	11 775
Bachelor's degree	132 712	23 826	46 038	33 488	29 360
Graduate or professional degree	66 592	11 435	24 589	17 196	13 372
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.3	58.3	74.4	68.8	63.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.3	9.5	19.0	13.3	11.4
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 186 665	546 049	545 243	549 454	545 919
Same house	1 187 542	305 282	280 159	276 074	326 027
Different house in the United States	986 784	237 888	260 703	270 050	218 143
Same county	546 571	139 781	146 884	134 361	125 545
Different county	440 213	98 107	113 819	135 689	92 598
Same State	199 716	47 467	57 098	49 865	45 286
Different State	240 497	50 640	56 721	85 824	47 312
Northeast	7 318	1 190	2 507	2 440	1 181
Midwest	66 276	17 876	14 088	25 370	8 942
South	126 916	24 429	30 481	41 361	30 645
West	39 987	7 145	9 645	16 653	6 544
Puerto Rico	125	31	50	7	37
U.S. outlying area	233	49	129	48	7
Elsewhere	11 981	2 799	4 202	3 275	1 705
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	988 712	231 962	271 341	257 656	227 753
Car, truck, or van	917 660	215 266	254 074	237 021	211 299
Drive alone	764 635	176 266	214 346	199 565	174 458
Carpooled	153 025	39 000	39 728	37 456	36 841
Public transportation	5 096	871	2 412	710	1 103
Walked	27 058	6 860	5 763	7 013	7 422
Other means	11 126	3 052	2 606	2 642	2 826
Worked at home	27 772	5 913	6 486	10 270	5 103
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	18.3	19.9	18.4	19.2
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE					
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	265 055	59 143	69 387	73 849	62 676
May 1975 or later service only	29 483	6 954	9 214	7 348	5 967
September 1980 or later service only	16 572	4 253	5 248	3 924	3 147
Served 2 or more years	13 388	3 437	4 223	3 170	2 558
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	70 566	15 609	20 258	19 128	15 571
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	8 299	1 725	2 850	2 247	1 477
February 1955 to July 1964 only	26 426	5 673	6 898	7 360	6 495
Korean conflict, no World War II	33 085	7 451	8 048	9 430	8 156
Korean conflict and World War II	7 559	1 205	2 109	2 565	1 680
World War II, no Korean conflict	86 864	19 908	19 424	24 940	22 592
World War I	604	106	129	189	180
Other service	2 169	512	457	642	558
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 425 891	349 120	369 996	362 603	344 172
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77 796	21 519	18 013	15 689	22 575
With a mobility limitation	41 348	11 854	9 475	9 488	10 531
In labor force	5 951	1 304	1 730	1 341	1 576
With a self-care limitation	55 446	14 929	12 721	10 750	17 046
With a work disability	159 337	44 037	35 944	39 424	39 932
In labor force	51 944	12 117	13 469	13 765	12 593
Prevented from working	93 889	28 624	19 325	22 017	23 923
No work disability	1 266 554	305 083	334 052	323 179	304 240
In labor force	981 192	232 799	266 716	253 173	228 504
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	330 181	84 346	68 201	87 445	90 189
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79 455	21 825	16 533	18 823	22 274
With a mobility limitation	63 201	17 938	13 203	15 264	16 796
With a self-care limitation	47 302	12 624	9 279	10 812	14 587

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 800 056	443 722	451 330	457 148	447 856
In labor force -----	1 077 151	256 879	292 532	276 303	251 437
Civilian labor force -----	1 066 368	253 428	286 980	275 250	250 710
Employed -----	994 289	232 079	270 289	260 709	231 212
Unemployed -----	72 079	21 349	16 691	14 541	19 498
Females 16 years and over -----	950 334	236 412	239 266	237 613	237 043
In labor force -----	493 603	117 071	138 385	123 832	114 315
Civilian labor force -----	492 577	116 697	137 925	123 730	114 225
Employed -----	457 309	105 873	129 957	116 646	104 833
Unemployed -----	35 268	10 824	7 968	7 084	9 392
With own children under 6 years -----	140 641	35 646	36 760	34 029	34 206
In labor force -----	89 087	21 800	24 559	21 905	20 823
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	174 730	45 840	42 790	42 780	43 320
In labor force -----	131 166	33 243	33 683	32 589	31 651
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents -----	142 305	34 585	37 331	39 045	31 344
Bath parents in labor force -----	82 227	19 518	22 966	22 564	17 179
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent -----	50 698	14 931	12 337	8 614	14 816
Parent in labor force -----	32 860	8 760	8 557	6 367	9 176
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents -----	301 347	76 947	72 435	79 366	72 599
Bath parents in labor force -----	200 045	49 612	50 231	53 210	46 992
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent -----	98 255	28 778	24 474	16 577	28 426
Parent in labor force -----	74 034	20 288	19 774	13 645	20 327
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	144 406	36 327	36 037	35 279	36 763
Not enrolled in school -----	34 966	9 409	7 810	8 771	8 976
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	16 377	4 672	3 387	3 546	4 772
Not high school graduate -----	16 484	4 456	3 528	4 152	4 348
Employed -----	6 012	1 496	1 317	1 807	1 392
Unemployed -----	2 972	935	640	656	741
Not in labor force -----	7 396	2 017	1 531	1 650	2 198
CLASS OF WORKER					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	994 289	232 079	270 289	260 709	231 212
Private wage and salary workers -----	749 861	172 872	202 984	201 737	172 268
Local government workers -----	52 576	13 323	13 830	11 900	13 523
State government workers -----	67 740	14 454	23 527	13 130	16 629
Federal government workers -----	29 621	6 010	10 668	5 278	7 665
Self-employed workers -----	87 371	23 667	17 972	26 363	19 369
Unpaid family workers -----	7 120	1 753	1 308	2 301	1 758
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	994 289	232 079	270 289	260 709	231 212
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----	202 981	39 782	68 618	51 329	43 252
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	91 753	17 011	31 808	24 013	18 921
Professional specialty occupations -----	111 228	22 771	36 810	27 316	24 331
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----	281 864	60 456	88 870	71 419	61 119
Technicians and related support occupations -----	29 108	5 619	9 420	7 513	6 556
Sales occupations -----	115 165	25 974	35 260	29 193	24 738
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	137 591	28 863	44 190	34 713	29 825
Service occupations -----	128 868	29 601	34 233	31 702	33 332
Private household occupations -----	4 394	1 206	949	723	1 516
Protective service occupations -----	12 973	2 780	3 469	2 661	4 063
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	111 501	25 615	29 815	28 318	27 753
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	45 177	16 152	5 394	12 058	11 573
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	124 749	29 930	29 789	35 234	29 796
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----	210 650	56 158	43 385	58 967	52 140
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	102 310	29 274	18 724	28 788	25 524
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	57 030	14 607	13 186	14 886	14 351
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	51 310	12 277	11 475	15 293	12 265
INDUSTRY					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	994 289	232 079	270 289	260 709	231 212
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining -----	52 394	19 011	6 157	14 178	13 048
Construction -----	60 414	13 386	16 610	15 078	15 340
Manufacturing -----	223 375	56 466	42 458	67 862	56 589
Nondurable goods -----	104 135	23 038	19 319	35 286	26 492
Durable goods -----	119 240	33 428	23 139	32 576	30 097
Transportation -----	45 771	10 753	13 159	11 893	9 966
Communications and other public utilities -----	26 424	5 478	8 553	7 025	5 368
Wholesale trade -----	38 425	8 581	12 543	9 715	7 586
Retail trade -----	173 468	39 066	47 903	48 131	38 368
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	46 785	9 708	17 523	10 913	8 641
Business and repair services -----	37 097	8 144	12 877	8 857	7 219
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services -----	38 187	8 435	10 083	9 396	10 273
Professional and related services -----	212 656	45 156	68 028	51 051	48 421
Health services -----	83 378	16 513	29 443	19 315	18 107
Educational services -----	81 182	19 453	21 414	20 211	20 104
Other professional and related services -----	48 096	9 190	17 171	11 525	10 210
Public administration -----	39 293	7 895	14 395	6 610	10 393
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 166 319	277 658	314 200	303 296	271 165
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	929 255	223 397	251 302	239 539	215 017
50 to 52 weeks -----	636 314	147 392	181 232	165 363	142 327
40 to 49 weeks -----	107 983	26 744	27 637	28 059	25 543
27 to 39 weeks -----	64 731	17 735	14 194	15 850	16 952
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	109 552	24 382	29 847	30 145	25 178
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989					
No workers -----	107 088	28 546	21 183	27 584	29 775
Mean family income (dollars) -----	16 363	13 034	18 517	19 657	14 969
1 worker -----	191 118	49 974	44 446	47 097	49 601
Mean family income (dollars) -----	25 775	22 555	29 562	27 430	24 056
2 or more workers -----	358 259	87 229	95 154	94 233	81 643
Mean family income (dollars) -----	39 077	35 635	43 943	38 078	38 233

Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	891 665	220 945	223 939	228 024	218 757
Less than \$5,000	91 721	28 870	17 439	17 969	27 443
\$5,000 to \$9,999	118 433	34 532	23 455	27 782	32 664
\$10,000 to \$14,999	110 826	29 569	24 092	29 609	27 556
\$15,000 to \$24,999	194 217	49 285	46 351	53 966	44 615
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143 785	33 282	37 457	40 132	32 914
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124 634	26 002	37 020	32 453	29 159
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74 612	13 391	25 963	17 744	17 514
\$75,000 to \$99,999	17 524	2 967	6 471	4 240	3 846
\$100,000 or more	15 913	3 047	5 691	4 129	3 046
Median (dollars)	21 147	18 180	25 142	21 903	19 621
Mean (dollars)	27 378	24 146	31 931	27 868	25 469
Families	656 465	165 749	160 783	168 914	161 019
Less than \$5,000	37 208	12 167	6 642	6 447	11 952
\$5,000 to \$9,999	60 827	20 019	10 696	13 218	16 894
\$10,000 to \$14,999	75 147	21 743	15 308	18 911	19 185
\$15,000 to \$24,999	149 406	40 032	32 322	42 163	34 889
\$25,000 to \$34,999	121 961	29 667	29 318	34 352	28 624
\$35,000 to \$49,999	112 533	23 935	32 130	29 695	26 773
\$50,000 to \$74,999	69 040	12 691	23 523	16 396	16 430
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15 930	2 706	5 835	3 886	3 503
\$100,000 or more	14 413	2 789	5 009	3 846	2 769
Median (dollars)	25 395	21 889	30 011	25 935	24 217
Mean (dollars)	31 499	27 799	36 618	32 101	29 564
Nonfamily households	235 200	55 196	63 156	59 110	57 738
Median (dollars)	10 295	7 794	13 854	11 123	8 449
Mean (dollars)	15 232	12 645	19 200	15 140	13 457
Per capita income (dollars)	10 520	9 148	12 334	10 876	9 723
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	10 594	9 205	12 441	10 935	9 790
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	891 665	220 945	223 939	228 024	218 757
With earnings	669 242	161 966	178 174	172 641	156 461
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 471	25 586	32 619	28 047	27 201
With Social Security income	283 327	74 356	59 422	74 252	75 297
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 004	6 444	7 345	7 319	6 978
With public assistance income	78 801	27 859	14 636	13 707	22 599
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 901	2 850	3 070	3 006	2 792
With retirement income	128 798	27 157	33 871	35 499	32 271
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 427	7 362	9 303	8 977	7 799
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	31 499	27 799	36 618	32 101	29 564
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 235	27 624	36 143	32 083	29 108
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 736	27 963	37 066	32 116	29 962
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 720	31 010	40 485	34 240	33 246
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 111	32 399	41 859	35 596	34 568
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 567	29 810	39 287	33 169	32 196
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 382	13 322	18 519	17 014	13 433
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 007	10 229	14 696	13 101	10 496
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 141	17 710	24 193	22 322	17 462
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	656 465	165 749	160 783	168 914	161 019
With related children under 18 years	333 905	86 887	83 447	81 293	82 278
With related children under 5 years	129 566	33 458	33 647	31 122	31 339
Married-couple families	538 347	133 211	130 702	145 944	128 490
With related children under 18 years	255 773	65 096	63 683	66 892	60 102
With related children under 5 years	101 643	25 398	26 930	26 358	22 957
Female householder, no husband present	95 435	26 443	24 727	17 634	26 631
With related children under 18 years	65 936	18 491	16 926	11 570	18 949
With related children under 5 years	23 818	6 967	5 735	3 787	7 329
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	284 356	64 977	79 021	71 933	68 425
Nonfamily householder	235 200	55 196	63 156	59 110	57 738
Persons 65 years and over	108 981	28 959	22 713	26 436	30 873
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 292 037	577 617	571 636	575 948	566 836
Persons under 18 years	613 946	161 769	150 839	147 353	153 985
Persons under 5 years	162 132	42 043	41 573	39 592	38 924
Related children under 18 years	610 863	161 071	150 177	146 355	153 260
Related children 5 to 17 years	448 731	119 028	108 604	106 763	114 336
Persons 65 years and over	330 169	84 346	68 201	87 433	90 189
Persons 75 years and over	136 957	35 467	26 810	35 692	38 988
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	97 026	32 118	17 396	19 103	28 409
Percent below poverty level	14 8	19 4	10 8	11 3	17 6
With related children under 18 years	67 822	22 612	12 749	12 609	19 852
With related children under 5 years	32 721	10 743	6 198	6 162	9 618
Married-couple families	52 928	17 748	8 656	12 539	13 985
With related children under 18 years	30 262	10 294	5 190	7 062	7 716
With related children under 5 years	15 394	5 017	2 766	3 690	3 921
Female householder, no husband present	39 345	12 780	7 820	5 638	13 107
With related children under 18 years	34 370	11 209	6 942	4 933	11 286
With related children under 5 years	15 937	5 219	3 152	2 204	5 362
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	102 565	28 613	22 733	23 389	27 830
Nonfamily householder	77 851	22 959	15 870	17 200	21 822
Persons 65 years and over	47 297	15 123	8 447	9 607	14 120
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	437 089	141 826	82 334	85 731	127 198
Persons under 18 years	19 1	24 6	14 4	14 9	22 4
Persons under 5 years	155 399	52 847	28 636	27 906	46 010
Related children under 18 years	46 216	15 431	8 607	8 927	13 251
Related children 5 to 17 years	152 891	52 255	28 105	27 100	45 431
Persons 65 years and over	106 675	36 824	19 498	18 173	32 180
Persons 75 years and over	75 625	25 011	12 579	14 984	23 051
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level	40 933	13 397	6 721	8 327	12 488
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	174 406	56 049	33 702	29 502	55 153
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	587 060	184 784	114 723	121 024	166 529
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 017 564	301 248	208 690	235 416	272 210

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Arkansas					District 1	
	Race			Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut			White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	1 944 393	373 454	14 320	12 098	19 586	478 835	105 251
Male	942 785	172 816	7 012	5 666	10 696	231 343	47 919
Female	1 001 608	200 638	7 308	6 432	8 890	247 492	57 332
Under 5 years	126 221	35 135	1 082	921	2 230	31 248	10 971
5 to 9 years	133 719	38 716	1 257	1 043	2 144	33 282	11 901
10 to 14 years	133 695	39 940	1 071	1 224	1 865	34 548	12 271
15 to 19 years	139 061	37 213	1 198	1 037	1 977	34 726	10 842
20 to 24 years	128 780	27 392	1 110	1 234	2 273	30 233	6 753
25 to 34 years	296 940	58 100	2 563	2 341	3 707	70 176	14 680
35 to 44 years	276 579	46 294	2 243	2 297	2 453	67 156	11 620
45 to 54 years	214 663	26 422	1 736	971	1 260	53 610	7 001
55 to 64 years	188 427	22 286	1 006	658	857	47 501	6 509
65 to 74 years	174 533	21 372	629	245	544	43 014	6 500
75 to 84 years	102 275	15 477	339	120	211	25 852	4 811
85 years and over	29 500	5 107	86	7	65	7 489	1 392
3 and 4 years	51 482	13 887	471	428	809	12 718	4 261
16 years and over	1 524 142	252 142	10 663	8 637	12 980	372 661	67 643
18 years and over	1 469 650	237 066	10 203	8 269	12 275	358 866	63 096
21 years and over	1 383 247	216 057	9 489	7 650	10 850	338 723	57 775
60 years and over	401 915	53 489	1 567	698	1 277	100 378	16 042
62 years and over	364 784	49 106	1 376	585	1 076	91 208	14 828
Median age	35.5	26.5	30.3	27.6	23.4	35.8	24.9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	561 607	87 380	3 679	2 407	3 981	140 526	24 273
With own children under 18 years	253 927	51 742	2 055	1 697	2 460	64 731	14 732
Married-couple families	486 619	45 676	2 961	2 001	3 139	120 513	11 954
With own children under 18 years	214 153	25 986	1 558	1 459	1 955	54 461	6 833
Female householder, no husband present	57 603	36 836	530	288	567	15 326	10 957
With own children under 18 years	31 512	23 662	356	177	408	8 068	7 308
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	447 588	124 608	3 607	4 593	6 693	108 079	37 290
Preprimary	25 537	6 040	146	89	343	5 899	1 579
Elementary or high school	322 453	98 477	2 811	3 068	4 770	82 686	30 969
College	99 598	20 091	650	1 436	1 580	19 494	4 742
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 282 917	195 058	8 602	6 639	9 097	314 798	52 513
Less than 9th grade	179 843	44 394	1 212	1 210	2 079	64 067	16 284
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	222 462	50 113	1 761	1 020	1 641	58 725	14 353
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	431 979	52 844	2 529	1 564	2 335	105 610	12 320
Some college, no degree	220 747	25 296	1 776	835	1 609	45 398	5 287
Associate degree	47 575	6 106	478	378	424	9 000	1 337
Bachelor's degree	119 838	11 414	486	843	587	21 428	2 180
Graduate or professional degree	60 473	4 891	360	789	422	10 570	752
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.6	51.5	65.4	66.4	59.1	61.0	41.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	8.4	9.8	24.6	11.1	10.2	5.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 524 142	252 142	10 663	8 637	12 980	372 661	67 643
In labor force	920 576	140 434	6 800	6 068	8 909	220 513	34 293
Civilian labor force	911 721	138 829	6 719	5 946	8 630	217 560	33 877
Employed	860 039	119 519	6 149	5 720	7 865	202 525	27 747
Unemployed	51 682	19 310	570	226	765	15 035	6 130
Not in labor force	603 566	111 708	3 863	2 569	4 071	152 148	33 350
Females 16 years and over	797 780	140 716	5 510	4 654	5 936	195 794	38 847
In labor force	412 325	74 196	3 055	3 023	3 524	98 047	18 109
Civilian labor force	411 556	73 957	3 044	3 016	3 513	97 723	18 059
Employed	387 157	63 589	2 824	2 869	3 143	90 446	14 630
Unemployed	24 399	10 368	220	147	370	7 277	3 429
Not in labor force	385 455	66 520	2 455	1 631	2 412	97 747	20 738
Persons 16 to 19 years	112 445	29 692	951	764	1 610	27 630	8 377
Not enrolled in school	27 960	6 414	285	105	504	7 731	1 610
Unemployed or not in labor force	11 809	4 323	146	39	191	3 441	1 218
Not high school graduate	12 957	3 207	172	42	307	3 609	826
Employed	5 247	625	48	20	173	1 380	97
Unemployed	2 313	601	43	—	58	769	166
Not in labor force	5 339	1 938	81	22	73	1 452	563
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	760 400	121 287	5 018	3 191	5 255	186 373	33 304
Less than \$5,000	62 165	28 404	625	374	591	19 124	9 536
\$5,000 to \$9,999	93 306	24 007	660	243	679	26 935	7 415
\$10,000 to \$14,999	91 923	17 656	640	328	805	24 509	4 893
\$15,000 to \$24,999	168 889	22 917	1 291	686	1 148	42 915	6 089
\$25,000 to \$34,999	128 768	13 219	873	616	863	30 133	2 963
\$35,000 to \$49,999	113 777	9 610	536	471	655	24 131	1 766
\$50,000 to \$74,999	69 337	4 618	273	264	419	12 809	525
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16 764	607	69	78	50	2 836	84
\$100,000 or more	15 471	249	51	131	45	2 981	33
Mean income (dollars)	29 056	16 902	23 570	33 368	24 666	25 970	13 860
Per capita income (dollars)	11 472	5 729	8 643	9 875	7 074	10 184	4 469

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	Arkansas					District 1			
	Race			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	White			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	561 607	87 380	3 679	2 407	3 981	140 526	24 273		
With related children under 18 years	268 249	60 791	2 142	1 752	2 628	68 752	17 524		
With related children under 5 years	101 690	25 729	934	707	1 286	25 488	7 713		
Married-couple families	486 619	45 676	2 961	2 001	3 139	120 513	11 954		
With related children under 18 years	222 989	28 894	1 606	1 477	2 044	56 961	7 685		
With related children under 5 years	88 006	11 825	727	626	1 075	21 952	3 228		
Female householder, no husband present	57 603	36 836	530	288	567	15 326	10 957		
With related children under 18 years	36 086	29 130	383	201	473	9 329	9 027		
With related children under 5 years	10 871	12 714	163	38	162	2 789	4 144		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 900 198	360 043	13 983	11 729	18 700	470 294	102 961		
Persons under 18 years	469 477	134 591	4 041	3 697	7 175	118 767	41 756		
Persons under 5 years	124 828	34 656	1 063	908	2 171	30 861	10 862		
Persons 65 years and over	289 102	39 598	985	365	767	71 995	12 080		
Persons 75 years and over	117 610	18 842	372	120	256	29 632	5 731		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	62 214	33 404	787	313	896	20 159	11 695		
With related children under 18 years	39 683	27 076	561	249	712	12 680	9 729		
With related children under 5 years	18 612	13 525	311	119	398	5 758	4 863		
Married-couple families	42 014	9 972	480	253	527	13 887	3 671		
With related children under 18 years	22 984	6 614	285	206	391	7 640	2 514		
With related children under 5 years	11 704	3 317	145	103	258	3 749	1 176		
Female householder, no husband present	17 155	21 844	246	36	283	5 246	7 481		
With related children under 18 years	14 674	19 378	225	29	266	4 322	6 834		
With related children under 5 years	6 126	9 657	133	2	119	1 711	3 483		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	275 516	154 681	3 224	1 972	4 894	85 533	54 894		
Persons under 18 years	82 932	70 023	1 053	648	2 290	26 174	26 198		
Persons under 5 years	25 516	20 014	282	173	666	7 910	7 388		
Persons 65 years and over	55 992	19 206	338	70	219	18 283	6 647		
Persons 75 years and over	30 805	9 930	174	21	86	9 932	3 410		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE									
All persons -----	1 948	1 718	3 106	476 568	103 456	2 479	3 391	5 445	
Male -----	927	868	1 656	230 717	47 470	1 211	1 394	2 703	
Female -----	1 021	850	1 450	245 851	55 986	1 268	1 997	2 742	
Under 5 years -----	121	129	346	31 770	9 825	204	227	588	
5 to 9 years -----	206	84	323	31 849	10 525	155	278	652	
10 to 14 years -----	100	162	321	30 936	10 973	191	316	519	
15 to 19 years -----	138	186	352	33 634	10 182	144	269	524	
20 to 24 years -----	166	256	315	34 756	8 304	116	311	484	
25 to 34 years -----	407	290	475	81 586	18 092	478	725	1 164	
35 to 44 years -----	245	239	400	72 386	14 748	505	677	722	
45 to 54 years -----	192	186	181	52 765	7 329	364	277	335	
55 to 64 years -----	164	114	211	43 247	5 121	161	190	274	
65 to 74 years -----	119	46	108	37 616	4 442	88	61	108	
75 to 84 years -----	71	19	51	20 087	2 978	54	60	56	
85 years and over -----	19	7	23	5 936	937	19	—	19	
3 and 4 years -----	73	16	108	12 770	4 049	69	112	229	
16 years and over -----	1 503	1 289	2 024	375 855	70 089	1 891	2 493	3 590	
18 years and over -----	1 431	1 227	1 890	363 141	66 063	1 832	2 398	3 380	
21 years and over -----	1 357	1 088	1 734	340 858	59 907	1 779	2 249	3 017	
60 years and over -----	279	123	305	85 559	11 165	234	172	300	
62 years and over -----	252	118	262	76 697	9 950	212	156	249	
Median age -----	30.7	26.4	23.7	34.2	26.1	33.9	29.6	24.4	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families -----	464	323	648	134 307	24 782	696	634	1 261	
With own children under 18 years -----	257	200	418	61 691	15 331	369	447	784	
Married-couple families -----	370	240	531	116 018	13 272	583	532	1 027	
With own children under 18 years -----	196	131	329	51 952	8 108	280	364	628	
Female householder, no husband present -----	69	69	89	14 322	10 186	84	91	163	
With own children under 18 years -----	51	63	74	8 025	6 578	67	72	118	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	506	704	1 036	112 940	35 330	567	1 179	2 099	
Preprimary -----	27	4	57	7 613	2 058	23	28	117	
Elementary or high school -----	388	427	804	74 805	26 542	432	782	1 374	
College -----	91	273	175	30 522	6 730	112	369	608	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over -----	1 217	901	1 449	313 623	53 647	1 669	1 990	2 678	
Less than 9th grade -----	321	125	352	29 886	6 938	131	249	335	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	203	110	237	45 472	11 774	294	243	410	
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	393	226	401	100 572	14 977	518	465	727	
Some college, no degree -----	194	134	235	61 775	10 354	416	265	533	
Associate degree -----	35	63	66	13 268	2 649	85	72	196	
Bachelor's degree -----	56	145	92	40 794	4 777	70	338	281	
Graduate or professional degree -----	15	98	66	21 856	2 178	155	358	196	
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	56.9	73.9	59.4	76.0	65.1	74.5	75.3	72.2	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	5.8	27.0	10.9	20.0	13.0	13.5	35.0	17.8	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over -----	1 503	1 289	2 024	375 855	70 089	1 891	2 493	3 590	
In labor force -----	814	852	1 198	243 450	45 311	1 234	1 769	2 625	
Civilian labor force -----	767	826	1 141	238 973	44 425	1 225	1 676	2 448	
Employed -----	676	779	1 023	226 724	40 203	1 136	1 608	2 255	
Unemployed -----	91	47	118	12 249	4 222	89	68	193	
Not in labor force -----	689	437	826	132 405	24 778	657	724	965	
Females 16 years and over -----	814	640	990	197 108	39 231	974	1 567	1 760	
In labor force -----	359	368	487	112 242	24 286	570	1 050	1 133	
Civilian labor force -----	359	368	482	111 949	24 126	570	1 043	1 133	
Employed -----	312	335	415	106 187	22 019	532	991	1 038	
Unemployed -----	47	33	67	5 762	2 107	38	52	95	
Not in labor force -----	455	272	503	84 866	14 945	404	517	627	
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	120	132	260	27 476	8 138	106	192	428	
Not enrolled in school -----	25	11	83	5 901	1 793	18	38	84	
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	6	—	43	2 290	1 053	5	7	38	
Not high school graduate -----	—	—	56	2 668	845	—	—	34	
Employed -----	—	—	31	1 125	185	—	—	20	
Unemployed -----	—	—	16	485	147	—	—	14	
Not in labor force -----	—	—	9	1 044	487	—	—	—	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
Households -----	627	441	851	187 794	33 856	988	824	1 617	
Less than \$5,000 -----	82	97	111	11 788	5 441	97	74	123	
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	131	27	69	18 070	5 174	143	43	183	
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	107	32	231	19 114	4 751	58	96	142	
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	137	90	172	38 714	7 164	278	123	293	
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	102	52	147	32 311	4 708	176	143	361	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	40	52	57	32 722	3 919	119	164	320	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	12	33	51	23 420	2 286	79	125	188	
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	16	25	13	6 096	324	19	32	7	
\$100,000 or more -----	—	33	—	5 559	89	19	24	—	
Mean income (dollars) -----	18 637	39 107	21 148	33 876	21 273	27 220	34 622	27 866	
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 604	11 595	5 735	13 486	7 177	10 965	10 674	8 518	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2						
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (at any race)	Race						
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	464	323	648	134 307	24 782	696	634	1 261		
With related children under 18 years	271	200	448	64 856	17 501	383	454	827		
With related children under 5 years	142	45	192	25 806	7 376	183	174	407		
Married-couple families	370	240	531	116 018	13 272	583	532	1 027		
With related children under 18 years	204	131	352	54 006	8 816	282	371	654		
With related children under 5 years	119	38	173	22 672	3 859	134	165	322		
Female householder, no husband present	69	69	89	14 322	10 186	84	91	163		
With related children under 18 years	52	63	81	8 880	7 871	72	72	133		
With related children under 5 years	23	7	11	2 537	3 160	38	—	61		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 889	1 645	3 054	464 451	100 119	2 397	3 231	5 258		
Persons under 18 years	517	484	1 207	111 946	36 819	632	915	2 042		
Persons under 5 years	121	129	339	31 362	9 654	204	223	572		
Persons 65 years and over	186	65	175	60 009	7 899	139	121	169		
Persons 75 years and over	78	19	67	23 128	3 566	56	60	69		
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	161	58	160	10 505	6 664	118	50	245		
With related children under 18 years	122	36	148	6 946	5 632	75	43	191		
With related children under 5 years	83	13	90	3 328	2 794	46	5	99		
Married-couple families	127	36	106	6 856	1 652	61	48	130		
With related children under 18 years	91	22	99	3 894	1 198	18	41	102		
With related children under 5 years	60	13	73	2 044	682	13	5	46		
Female householder, no husband present	26	14	41	3 071	4 685	57	2	77		
With related children under 18 years	26	14	41	2 698	4 180	57	2	64		
With related children under 5 years	23	—	9	1 145	1 974	33	—	42		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	732	395	931	50 879	30 477	414	296	1 083		
Persons under 18 years	262	86	474	14 188	14 140	106	78	527		
Persons under 5 years	58	28	157	4 371	4 164	39	10	140		
Persons 65 years and over	71	6	54	9 411	3 066	61	26	57		
Persons 75 years and over	46	6	24	5 187	1 501	24	9	32		

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3						District 4							
	Race						Race							
	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		Hispanic origin (af any race)		White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE														
All persons	565 099	9 277	7 353	5 685	6 259	423 891	155 470	2 540	1 304	4 776				
Male	275 357	4 584	3 652	2 826	3 470	205 368	72 843	1 222	578	2 867				
Female	289 742	4 693	3 701	2 859	2 789	218 523	82 627	1 318	726	1 909				
Under 5 years	37 725	941	658	504	721	25 478	13 398	99	61	575				
5 to 9 years	40 153	897	673	591	696	28 435	15 393	223	90	473				
10 to 14 years	39 704	747	504	558	606	28 507	15 949	276	188	419				
15 to 19 years	40 885	1 050	711	478	669	29 816	15 139	205	104	432				
20 to 24 years	38 991	892	617	593	894	24 800	11 443	211	74	580				
25 to 34 years	85 167	1 840	1 307	1 146	1 149	60 011	23 488	371	180	919				
35 to 44 years	77 443	1 199	1 036	1 039	725	59 594	18 727	457	342	606				
45 to 54 years	60 677	572	842	386	422	47 611	11 520	338	122	322				
55 to 64 years	53 497	456	487	266	173	44 182	10 200	194	88	199				
65 to 74 years	51 625	365	314	89	170	42 278	10 065	108	49	158				
75 to 84 years	30 532	247	166	35	24	25 804	7 441	48	6	80				
85 years and over	8 700	71	38	—	10	7 375	2 707	10	—	13				
3 and 4 years	15 515	360	286	240	261	10 479	5 217	43	60	211				
16 years and over	439 848	6 546	5 359	3 926	4 139	335 778	107 864	1 910	929	3 227				
18 years and over	423 958	6 243	5 097	3 743	3 936	323 685	101 664	1 843	901	3 069				
21 years and over	397 843	5 354	4 666	3 477	3 314	305 823	93 021	1 687	836	2 785				
60 years and over	118 012	935	801	296	290	97 966	25 347	253	107	382				
62 years and over	107 492	855	695	212	233	89 387	23 473	217	99	332				
Median age	35.0	25.6	28.7	26.0	22.0	37.5	27.8	32.0	33.1	24.3				
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN														
Families	163 341	2 055	1 872	1 161	1 159	123 433	36 270	647	289	913				
With own children under 18 years	73 623	1 355	1 046	835	698	53 882	20 324	383	215	560				
Married-couple families	141 824	1 245	1 525	985	874	108 264	19 205	483	244	707				
With own children under 18 years	61 749	820	830	769	547	45 991	10 225	252	195	451				
Female householder, no husband present	16 483	735	263	93	167	11 472	14 958	114	35	148				
With own children under 18 years	9 448	493	144	27	122	5 971	9 283	94	15	94				
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL														
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	132 830	3 229	1 880	2 235	2 254	93 739	48 759	654	475	1 304				
Preprimary	7 201	215	69	36	99	4 824	2 188	27	21	70				
Elementary or high school	95 188	2 019	1 486	1 525	1 518	69 774	38 947	505	334	1 074				
College	30 441	995	325	674	637	19 141	7 624	122	120	160				
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
Persons 25 years and over	367 641	4 750	4 190	2 961	2 673	286 855	84 148	1 526	787	2 297				
Less than 9th grade	50 207	448	517	701	586	35 683	20 724	243	135	806				
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63 766	1 082	945	585	484	54 499	22 904	319	82	510				
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	122 403	1 566	1 240	644	659	103 394	23 981	378	229	548				
Some college, no degree	66 362	1 030	778	361	590	47 212	8 625	388	75	251				
Associate degree	15 589	218	270	194	127	9 718	1 902	88	49	35				
Bachelor's degree	32 651	260	296	254	137	24 965	4 197	64	106	77				
Graduate or professional degree	16 663	146	144	222	90	11 384	1 815	46	111	70				
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.0	67.8	65.1	56.6	60.0	68.6	48.2	63.2	72.4	42.7				
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	8.5	10.5	16.1	8.5	12.7	7.1	7.2	27.6	6.4				
LABOR FORCE STATUS														
Persons 16 years and over	439 848	6 546	5 359	3 926	4 139	335 778	107 864	1 910	929	3 227				
In labor force	264 285	4 475	3 591	2 847	3 016	192 328	56 355	1 161	600	2 070				
Civilian labor force	263 347	4 395	3 580	2 847	2 992	191 841	56 132	1 147	597	2 049				
Employed	249 638	4 036	3 284	2 755	2 754	181 152	47 533	1 053	578	1 833				
Unemployed	13 709	359	296	92	238	10 689	8 599	94	19	216				
Nat in labor force	175 563	2 071	1 768	1 079	1 123	143 450	51 509	749	329	1 157				
Females 16 years and over	229 113	3 379	2 685	1 917	1 874	175 765	59 259	1 037	530	1 312				
In labor force	118 373	2 215	1 556	1 344	1 243	83 663	29 586	570	261	661				
Civilian labor force	118 292	2 200	1 550	1 344	1 243	83 592	29 572	565	261	655				
Employed	111 569	2 037	1 447	1 286	1 145	78 955	24 903	533	257	545				
Unemployed	6 723	163	103	58	98	4 637	4 669	32	4	110				
Nat in labor force	110 740	1 164	1 129	573	631	92 102	29 673	467	269	651				
Persons 16 to 19 years	33 216	904	552	372	572	24 123	12 273	173	68	350				
Nat enrolled in school	8 252	249	167	47	199	6 076	2 762	75	9	138				
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 325	92	90	25	62	2 753	1 960	45	7	48				
Nat high school graduate	3 878	76	128	42	126	2 802	1 460	44	—	91				
Employed	1 676	55	45	20	67	1 066	288	3	—	55				
Unemployed	612	—	37	—	28	447	288	6	—	—				
Not in labor force	1 554	21	46	22	28	1 289	867	35	—	36				
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989														
Households	220 027	3 301	2 522	1 564	1 580	166 206	50 826	881	362	1 207				
Less than \$5,000	16 938	508	307	182	128	14 315	12 919	139	21	229				
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26 816	513	253	127	209	21 485	10 905	133	46	218				
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28 538	491	332	138	284	19 762	7 521	143	62	148				
\$15,000 to \$24,999	51 931	760	675	438	418	35 329	8 904	201	35	265				
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38 808	429	438	347	211	27 516	5 119	157	74	144				
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31 393	484	291	211	174	25 531	3 441	86	44	104				
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17 354	100	164	79	138	15 754	1 707	187	4	5				
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 182	12	30	16	13	3 650	187	4	—	17				
\$100,000 or more	4 067	4	32	26	5	2 864	123	—	48	40				
Mean income (dollars)	28 037	19 545	24 941	28 037	24 068	28 419	15 812	19 062	46 556	23 642				
Per capita income (dollars)	11 004	7 073	8 933	8 363	6 643	11 284	5 538	7 102	12 125	6 861				

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 3					District 4										
	Race		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)						
	White	Black				White	Black									
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.																
All Income Levels In 1989																
Families	163 341	2 055	1 872	1 161	1 159	123 433	36 270	647	289	913						
With related children under 18 years	77 495	1 507	1 100	883	738	57 146	24 259	388	215	615						
With related children under 5 years	29 357	642	540	420	346	21 039	9 998	69	68	341						
Married-couple families	141 824	1 245	1 525	985	874	108 264	19 205	483	244	707						
With related children under 18 years	64 113	874	863	780	568	47 909	11 519	257	195	470						
With related children under 5 years	25 019	396	423	360	299	18 363	4 342	51	63	281						
Female householder, no husband present	16 483	735	263	93	167	11 472	14 958	114	35	148						
With related children under 18 years	10 727	588	165	51	129	7 150	11 644	94	15	130						
With related children under 5 years	3 449	220	84	31	32	2 096	5 190	18	—	—						
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	552 480	8 727	7 226	5 580	5 882	412 973	148 236	2 471	1 273	4 506						
Persons under 18 years	139 529	3 016	2 195	1 895	2 251	99 235	53 000	697	403	1 675						
Persons under 5 years	37 288	929	639	495	696	25 317	13 211	99	61	564						
Persons 65 years and over	86 134	636	499	124	204	70 964	18 983	161	55	219						
Persons 75 years and over	35 183	289	185	35	34	29 667	9 256	53	6	86						
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level																
Families	17 991	498	368	164	219	13 559	14 547	140	41	272						
With related children under 18 years	11 767	399	258	135	160	8 290	11 316	106	35	213						
With related children under 5 years	5 726	161	157	82	84	3 800	5 707	25	19	125						
Married-couple families	11 980	151	225	128	130	9 291	4 498	67	41	161						
With related children under 18 years	6 685	106	127	108	88	4 765	2 796	49	35	102						
With related children under 5 years	3 481	42	65	66	66	2 430	1 417	7	19	73						
Female householder, no husband present	5 172	335	97	20	69	3 666	9 343	66	—	96						
With related children under 18 years	4 534	287	85	13	65	3 120	8 077	57	—	96						
With related children under 5 years	2 028	115	59	2	18	1 242	4 085	18	—	50						
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	80 033	2 689	1 455	1 079	1 398	59 071	66 621	623	202	1 482						
Persons under 18 years	25 748	1 048	474	430	637	16 822	28 637	211	54	652						
Persons under 5 years	8 203	376	153	123	187	5 032	8 086	32	12	182						
Persons 65 years and over	14 583	245	135	21	42	13 715	9 248	71	17	66						
Persons 75 years and over	8 151	98	78	—	7	7 535	4 921	26	6	23						

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households	
	Native		Percent born in State of residence		Persons 5 to 17 years		Married-couple family	
	Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
The State	2 350 725	1.1	2 325 858	67.8	2 186 665	45.7	13 587	31.7
District 1	588 588	.5	585 438	71.4	546 049	44.1	3 013	29.7
COUNTY								
Arkansas County	21 653	.2	21 624	84.5	20 193	38.1	54	22.2
Clay County	18 107	.8	18 062	64.3	17 072	46.3	58	13.8
Cleburne County	19 411	.8	19 260	62.3	18 394	46.3	99	20.2
Crittenden County	68 956	.8	68 405	72.1	68 134	51.4	289	40.1
Cross County	49 939	.6	49 647	55.5	45 486	46.7	175	35.4
Fulton County	19 225	.3	19 165	78.2	17 755	42.1	105	46.3
Greene County	10 037	2.0	10 015	57.5	9 455	40.5	38	7.9
Independence County	31 804	.3	31 706	74.3	29 681	43.9	131	32.8
Izard County	31 192	.7	30 770	74.3	29 133	43.6	224	15.2
Jackson County	11 364	.9	11 259	59.3	10 730	42.2	42	4.8
Jones County	18 944	.2	18 903	88.1	17 762	41.5	134	38.1
Lake County	17 457	.6	17 405	79.4	16 362	40.9	46	28.3
Lee County	13 053	.6	12 971	83.0	11 985	35.5	100	20.0
Lincoln County	39 268	.8	38 939	73.4	36 532	46.2	194	29.9
Mississippi County	57 525	.8	57 072	61.3	52 474	52.5	462	25.1
Monroe County	11 333	.1	11 320	88.0	10 472	38.3	82	14.6
Phillips County	28 838	.4	28 720	78.9	26 200	38.6	274	28.0
Poinsett County	24 664	.2	24 606	75.4	22 887	42.6	123	61.0
Pratt County	9 518	1.9	9 507	86.2	8 885	33.9	31	51.6
Randolph County	16 558	.3	16 501	68.9	15 478	44.2	60	51.7
St. Francis County	28 497	.4	28 382	78.8	26 095	39.3	134	29.1
Sevier County	7 841	.6	7 794	72.3	7 380	33.0	17	64.7
Sharp County	14 109	.8	13 992	53.1	13 417	40.5	51	29.4
Stone County	9 775	.4	9 733	64.5	9 221	43.1	21	100.0
Woodruff County	9 520	.4	9 480	82.9	8 846	35.9	69	14.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								
Blytheville city	22 906	1.1	22 653	53.2	20 642	58.2	191	37.7
Forest City city	13 364	.6	13 283	78.6	12 123	44.4	95	24.2
Jonesboro city	46 535	1.1	46 029	69.3	43 231	55.4	197	43.1
Piney Woods city	18 540	.3	18 491	74.0	17 295	47.6	50	34.6
Stuttgart city	10 420	.2	10 400	84.7	9 657	38.6	28	10.7
West Memphis city	28 259	.7	28 072	53.4	25 718	47.9	108	9.3
District 2	587 412	1.3	579 659	70.6	545 243	48.6	3 345	32.3
COUNTY								
Canaway County	19 151	.5	19 058	78.8	17 827	38.5	91	51.6
Faulkner County	60 006	.7	59 569	70.3	55 891	53.9	266	36.8
Perry County	7 969	.3	7 945	76.1	7 472	39.2	22	22
Pulaski County	349 660	1.7	343 609	66.0	323 001	49.9	207	32.8
Searcy County	64 183	.7	63 677	74.0	59 838	44.2	413	13.3
Vonore County	14 068	1.1	13 851	55.9	13 290	41.6	60	229
White County	54 676	.6	54 374	69.7	51 105	48.5	35	51.4
Yell County	17 759	1.3	17 520	73.5	16 600	43.2	80	25.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION								
Benton City	18 177	.8	18 028	74.2	16 911	44.2	72	13.9
Conway City	26 481	1.2	26 176	69.4	24 809	62.0	157	35.0
Jacksonville city	29 101	3.2	28 162	44.6	26 107	64.7	1 273	20.5
Little Rock city	175 781	2.1	172 143	72.3	163 001	51.2	1 272	31.2
North Little Rock city	61 741	1.1	61 046	75.1	57 400	47.1	284	56.7
Searcy City	15 180	1.1	15 008	56.6	14 257	62.0	35	51.4
Sherwood City	18 893	1.4	18 630	62.6	17 449	49.0	74	33.8
District 3	589 523	1.5	580 546	56.6	549 454	49.8	4 015	29.0
COUNTY								
Benton County	31 186	2.0	30 571	36.5	29 727	45.2	124	41.9
Benton County	97 499	1.3	96 260	41.6	90 842	55.2	222	40.9
Benton County	28 297	.5	28 165	60.3	26 480	43.6	17 519	32.6
Benton County	18 654	.8	18 506	47.9	17 506	47.6	327	31.8
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS								
District 1	531							
Benton County	10 041							
Benton County	29 154							
Benton County	242							
Benton County	8 304							
Benton County	26 4							
Benton County	31 1							
Benton County	327							

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households				
				Native		Persons 5 years and over			Married-couple family		Female householder, no husband present		
				Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		
District 3—Con.													
COUNTY —Con.													
Crawford County	42 493	1 0	42 066	68.6	39 302	47.9	236	24.2	638	39.3	12 373	51.2	
Franklin County	14 897	1 4	14 828	71.5	13 942	41.7	173	32.2	271	31.4	4 686	46.6	
Johnson County	18 221	1 4	17 960	65.9	17 081	47.0	87	43.7	448	50.6	4 336	45.7	
Logan County	20 557	7	20 409	70.1	19 160	39.9	104	32.7	327	36.5	4 766	45.7	
Madison County	11 618	5	11 558	65.2	10 768	38.0	91	26.4	192	35.9	3 463	44.8	
Monroe County	12 001	1 3	11 845	42.6	11 380	45.2	59	44.1	193	31.1	3 758	34.5	
Newton County	7 666	4	7 633	62.4	7 175	35.9	3	—	81	17.3	4 749	47.0	
Polk County	17 347	1 3	17 120	55.6	16 215	45.5	211	32.7	441	34.2	4 084	43.5	
Pope County	45 883	6	45 619	66.3	42 544	51.2	264	38.3	863	30.5	12 640	40.2	
Scott County	10 205	1 1	10 096	65.7	9 475	43.3	76	—	201	30.7	4 037	44.8	
Sebastian County	99 590	3 3	96 327	62.2	92 291	50.1	1 159	27.4	3 755	45.9	27 747	47.2	
Washington County	113 409	1 6	111 583	56.0	105 533	55.2	690	26.2	2 748	37.9	30 421	48.4	
											25 880	47.0	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Bentonville City	11 285	1 2	11 154	42.4	10 442	57.4	48	10.4	249	50.9	3 178	50.1	
Fayetteville City	42 095	2 3	41 113	51.8	39 338	69.1	262	16.8	1 382	33.6	9 596	48.7	
For Smith City	72 798	4 1	69 788	60.5	67 314	51.8	974	29.0	3 208	46.4	19 909	48.3	
Rogers City	24 692	1 4	24 338	41.0	22 834	60.2	189	28.0	747	33.2	7 108	45.7	
Russellville City	21 260	7	21 116	61.3	19 710	60.8	151	42.4	434	54.6	5 496	49.2	
Springdale City	29 988	1 6	29 508	56.4	27 640	53.1	232	37.1	687	54.7	6 656	49.8	
Van Buren City	14 930	2 1	14 617	69.6	13 619	55.1	109	27.5	376	49.2	4 162	55.6	
											3 319	52.6	
585 202	9	580 215	72.6	545 919	40.3	3 214	36.2	11 279	37.4	161 019	46.6	1 28 490	44.3
											26 631	57.8	
COUNTY													
Ashley County	24 319	7	24 148	72.9	22 646	35.5	167	15.0	356	41.0	6 822	48.3	
Benton County	11 793	5	11 733	58.0	8 020	35.2	28	33.6	170	33.5	3 337	45.5	
Calhoun County	5 826	3	5 809	85.2	5 414	32.9	23	52.2	100	30.0	1 655	46.2	
Chicot County	15 713	6	15 616	74.3	14 471	34.1	72	33.3	331	48.3	3 960	51.0	
Clark County	21 437	9	21 234	77.4	20 199	44.9	114	38.6	464	50.6	5 069	46.2	
Cleveland County	7 781	6	7 735	87.5	7 289	28.8	36	55.6	114	28.9	2 244	45.6	
Columbia County	25 691	1 0	25 438	74.1	23 910	38.1	127	42.5	382	40.6	6 905	43.5	
Dallas County	9 614	4	9 574	86.7	8 975	34.5	80	18.8	172	23.5	2 635	44.6	
Desha County	16 798	1 1	16 620	84.6	15 449	34.9	120	41.7	397	32.0	4 461	45.2	
Drew County	17 369	4	17 301	80.7	16 156	44.2	106	41.5	226	41.6	4 756	51.5	
Garland County	73 397	2 0	71 962	60.7	69 179	47.2	393	34.6	2 255	37.8	21 533	38.1	
Grant County	13 946	2 7	13 850	80.9	13 022	40.4	74	35.1	168	40.5	4 079	48.6	
Hempstead County	21 621	1 0	21 397	69.8	20 132	43.2	158	20.9	325	29.8	6 080	49.2	
Hot Spring County	26 115	4	26 002	77.5	24 416	37.6	80	31.3	218	24.9	7 683	45.1	
Howard County	13 569	2	13 540	74.7	12 647	38.4	78	67.9	375	22.9	3 788	48.6	
Ivanhoe County	84 884	3 6	80 439	78.4	78 509	38.4	92	25.0	1 614	26.1	22 091	48.9	
Jefferson County	9 643	3	9 616	75.5	9 026	42.4	575	32.3	118	24.3	3 733	26.6	
Lincoln County	13 690	3 6	13 624	80.0	12 894	44.8	39	25.6	302	26.2	8 896	49.0	
Little River County	13 985	6	13 879	55.7	13 015	40.0	53	62.3	243	38.7	3 931	49.4	
Miller County	38 467	7	38 181	45.5	35 684	41.0	206	38.8	778	38.9	10 514	49.8	
Montgomery County	7 841	6	7 796	66.6	7 391	39.0	16	56.3	139	29.5	2 331	47.9	
Nevada County	10 101	1	10 090	81.5	9 470	32.6	25	16.0	97	22.7	2 714	45.3	
Ouachita County	30 574	4	30 439	78.4	28 509	38.4	92	25.0	481	33.9	8 620	47.2	
Pike County	10 086	5	10 031	74.0	9 420	37.6	42	33.3	170	51.2	2 968	48.4	
Sevier County	13 637	3 6	13 149	58.1	12 801	44.7	155	54.2	546	74.5	3 791	46.8	
White River County	46 719	5 5	46 471	75.8	43 492	37.4	329	40.7	560	35.9	12 987	47.4	
											10 263	45.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Arkadelphia City	10 010	1 8	9 827	72.4	9 448	58.7	43	32.6	338	49.1	2 264	47.9	
Conway City	14 380	8	14 327	78.3	13 399	41.7	73	30.1	247	30.0	3 331	47.1	
El Dorado City	23 146	8	22 965	75.0	21 469	39.5	146	52.7	311	39.5	6 257	44.0	
Eureka Springs City	32 429	2 7	31 548	64.3	30 524	48.2	165	29.1	334	44.7	8 651	37.3	
Garrison City	1 51	1 4	10 996	71.0	10 415	47.6	44	27.6	172	48.8	8 838	45.6	
Pine Bluff City	57 140	7	56 733	80.7	52 676	44.0	464	26.7	1 208	29.1	14 656	45.9	
Springdale City	22 433	9	22 433	46.9	20 942	43.2	41	41	464	43.3	4 375	45.1	
											2 302	56.8	
ARKANSAS													
											2 302	56.8	

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years				Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over			
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over		
		Total	Percent in private school	College	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force						
The State -----	31 852	428 238	5.4	122 315	144 406	16 484	6 012	2 972	7 396	1 496 150	66.3	13.3	265 055	77 406
District 1 -----	7 515	114 622	3.4	24 652	36 327	4 456	1 496	935	2 017	369 858	58.3	9.5	59 143	17 188
COUNTY														
Arkansas County -----	339	4 476	3.6	695	1 141	136	71	32	33	14 059	61.1	10.3	2 145	656
Clay County -----	184	2 839	.8	361	991	192	82	32	78	12 450	47.9	5.2	1 969	609
Cleburne County -----	97	2 883	2.6	562	900	152	59	29	64	13 848	61.0	9.4	2 846	1 030
Craighead County -----	1 085	11 280	3.0	6 683	4 730	455	191	91	173	42 031	67.5	16.4	6 986	1 601
Crittenden County -----	537	11 134	5.3	1 902	3 143	504	144	66	294	29 107	57.6	9.8	3 989	888
Cross County -----	313	4 066	.9	650	1 311	125	27	12	86	11 619	55.8	8.0	1 505	500
Fulton County -----	122	1 617	-	217	547	97	24	22	51	6 960	54.9	5.4	1 357	556
Greene County -----	397	5 495	4.9	1 166	1 922	273	111	85	77	20 743	58.5	9.1	3 369	924
Independence County -----	323	5 880	3.0	1 122	1 948	156	50	12	94	20 123	63.1	10.3	3 392	998
Izard County -----	130	1 642	1.5	254	558	51	20	17	14	8 180	61.1	9.4	1 658	709
Jackson County -----	181	3 496	.9	422	1 083	122	25	26	71	12 651	51.6	6.7	1 977	598
Lawrence County -----	232	3 030	1.5	683	1 104	91	35	26	30	11 470	53.3	6.1	1 778	598
Lee County -----	134	3 302	8.8	467	1 037	106	8	28	70	7 625	44.2	7.4	833	311
Lake County -----	658	8 136	2.5	2 256	1 434	2 507	338	163	85	24 400	67.1	10.0	4 510	913
Mississippi County -----	967	12 299	2.9	2 608	3 559	552	136	141	267	33 340	60.0	10.5	5 285	1 065
Monroe County -----	120	2 499	8.4	336	762	56	22	16	18	7 094	52.9	8.4	991	394
Phillips County -----	498	6 888	8.0	1 210	1 941	222	54	26	142	16 474	51.5	9.2	2 004	695
Poinsett County -----	241	4 663	.8	579	1 379	177	53	47	77	15 815	48.9	5.6	1 974	549
Prairie County -----	77	1 717	2.2	327	571	62	24	9	29	6 236	56.3	7.2	1 012	310
Randolph County -----	211	2 937	5.2	576	983	111	44	39	28	10 892	54.4	7.9	2 045	619
St. Francis County -----	284	6 869	2.3	1 308	1 978	216	54	40	122	16 653	55.1	8.5	2 218	661
Searcy County -----	159	1 392	.7	160	390	31	10	-	21	5 352	52.6	7.5	992	372
Sharp County -----	73	2 310	1.7	341	709	86	38	8	40	10 060	64.5	8.7	2 325	1 037
Stone County -----	91	1 702	3.8	284	501	66	24	15	27	6 759	59.6	9.4	1 273	374
Woods County -----	62	2 070	.2	305	632	79	27	31	21	5 917	48.7	7.5	710	221
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city -----	451	4 663	4.9	1 298	1 446	199	37	59	103	12 987	66.3	13.7	2 121	434
Forrest City city -----	179	3 320	3.9	731	872	76	21	-	55	7 662	61.7	12.5	907	323
Jonesboro city -----	886	7 058	3.2	5 922	3 492	276	144	48	84	27 648	73.3	21.2	4 776	1 101
Paragould city -----	278	3 058	6.9	785	1 071	167	53	51	63	12 224	60.1	11.3	2 045	578
Stuttgart city -----	157	2 223	4.7	387	533	80	43	14	23	6 603	65.4	13.1	954	262
West Memphis city -----	314	6 114	5.5	985	1 857	336	85	46	205	16 537	62.5	10.8	2 428	558
District 2 -----	9 731	102 963	10.8	37 895	36 037	3 528	1 317	640	1 531	371 674	74.4	19.0	69 387	17 499
COUNTY														
Conway County -----	295	3 617	7.4	565	1 083	103	40	16	47	12 317	64.5	9.8	2 153	673
Faulkner County -----	901	10 198	4.2	7 216	5 198	377	142	81	152	34 794	72.4	17.9	6 202	1 578
Perry County -----	74	1 376	3.4	233	513	65	30	8	27	5 226	61.1	6.2	1 042	343
Pulaski County -----	6 615	60 717	14.9	22 176	19 413	1 976	701	364	873	223 000	79.0	23.5	41 682	9 861
Saline County -----	919	12 130	5.3	2 255	3 817	438	141	87	210	41 032	72.9	11.9	7 988	1 706
Van Buren County -----	155	2 288	3.1	322	726	54	20	2	32	9 918	62.6	10.5	2 140	889
White County -----	559	9 559	5.3	4 657	4 142	364	169	66	129	33 760	62.6	10.9	6 056	1 792
Yell County -----	213	3 078	2.8	471	1 145	151	74	16	61	11 627	57.2	7.4	2 124	657
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city -----	266	3 113	4.1	696	991	123	24	24	75	11 947	70.0	14.2	2 307	652
Conway city -----	447	3 478	6.4	5 854	3 086	157	51	29	77	14 082	76.3	27.4	2 264	674
Jacksonville city -----	609	5 473	6.5	1 731	1 719	186	50	45	76	16 081	82.9	12.2	3 905	413
Little Rock city -----	3 535	28 691	20.3	13 731	9 420	1 029	363	182	484	113 94	82.0	30.3	19 232	5 113
North Little Rock city -----	1 023	10 496	10.9	2 852	3 291	275	121	39	115	40 626	73.0	17.5	8 259	2 567
Searcy city -----	203	1 931	12.6	3 183	1 648	83	31	41	8 574	71.8	21.7	1 613	544	
Sherwood city -----	396	3 182	12.3	1 137	1 101	97	14	21	62	12 125	87.2	23.5	2 544	459
District 3 -----	7 540	100 644	4.9	32 707	35 279	4 152	1 807	656	1 650	380 422	68.8	13.3	73 849	22 664
COUNTY														
Baxter County -----	288	4 357	3.5	707	1 280	123	55	33	35	23 364	67.9	10.4	5 216	2 345
Benton County -----	1 488	15 917	5.2	3 613	5 189	641	353	84	201	64 675	74.8	14.4	13 500	4 609
Boone County -----	295	4 881	3.6	1 102	1 674	198	84	14	100	18 765	67.6	10.7	3 307	1 071
Carroll County -----	283	2 998	3.3	497	978	116	61	20	35	12 678	68.4	11.6	2 497	870
Crawford County -----	570	8 537	5.0	1 462	2 555	301	93	59	149	26 414	63.8	7.6	4 864	1 137
Franklin County -----	134	2 736	1.7	449	962	204	111	33	60	9 638	60.1	8.8	1 779	607
Johnson County -----	241	3 063	2.4	1 043	1 122	181	32	44	105	11 767	63.3	12.0	2 169	689
Lyon County -----	209	3 925	7.4	701	1 394	152	54	29	69	13 246	58.1	6.8	2 288	712
Madison County -----	128	2 036	3.6	295	659	130	59	12	59	7 553	59.6	8.2	1 228	407
Marion County -----	118	1 856	3.5	266	575	108	19	36	53	8 663	64.2	8.0	2 077	860
Newton County -----	116	1 579	.8	183	435	39	6	10	23	4 929	58.1	6.8	807	231
Polk County -----	119	3 183	3.0	697	917	139	58	19	62	11 509	62.4	9.9	2 496	811
Pope County -----	616	8 095	2.8	3 639	3 382	306	148	36	94	27 976	66.5	14.7	5 349	1 284
Scott County -----	83	1 753	2.6	265	597	81	33	21	21	6 730	53.8	5.9	1 286	410
Sebastian County -----	1 269	17 481	8.3	4 613	5 523	639	239	127	271	64 319	71.7	14.6	12 319	3 552
Washington County -----	1 583	18 247	4.7	13 175	8 037	794	402	79	313	68 196	73.2	20.0	12 667	3 069
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city -----	204	2 059	3.0	350	656	120	52	5	63	7 089	76.5	12.4	1 195	307
Fayetteville city -----	696	5 235	5.5	10 265	3 844	260	104	20	136	22 789	84.3	36.0	4 081	950
Fort Smith city -----	955	12 114	10.6	3 627	3 908	529	171	112	246	47 286	73.3	16.7	8 947	2 744
Rogers city -----	466	4 075	4.9	862	1 203	137	94	10	33	16 133	77.6	15.1	3 323	914
Russellville city -----	323	3 235	3.7	2 833	1 806	114	39	20	27	12 479	72.9	20.8	2 300	615
Springdale city -----	449	5 070	5.5	1 297	1 854	283	166	32	85	18 930	70.1	13.7	3 516	817
Van Buren city -----	283	2 835	6.2	614	906	176	37	47	92	8 978	64.6	10.0	1 457	321
District 4 -----	7 066	110 009	3.0	27 061	36 763	4 348	1 392	741						

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate			Not in labor force	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over		
		Total	Percent in private school		Total	Employed	Unem- ployed							
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Ashley County	257	5 109	3.2	810	1 610	120	26	39	55	15 222	62 8	9 3	2 278	662
Bradley County	70	2 176	.4	286	669	89	22	1	66	7 731	56 1	9 8	1 032	345
Colhaun County	57	1 121	—	167	295	18	6	—	12	3 770	63 3	7 4	547	204
Chicot County	162	3 911	7.7	449	1 159	129	20	19	90	9 278	51 2	8 3	1 237	492
Clark County	284	3 423	1.3	3 301	1 971	105	33	19	46	12 805	64 9	17 9	2 264	788
Cleveland County	63	1 530	.3	397	474	37	12	—	25	5 017	59 9	7 8	826	261
Columbia County	307	4 709	2.0	1 827	1 643	148	31	30	85	16 102	64 3	13 1	2 433	814
Dallas County	95	1 839	.7	235	559	73	40	6	27	6 376	59 2	8 8	889	331
Desho County	234	3 768	.6	631	1 138	76	15	9	52	9 953	56 5	10 4	1 337	496
Drew County	217	3 384	.3	1 206	1 247	149	26	41	82	10 405	63 1	13 9	1 447	402
Garland County	1 072	10 716	4.0	3 004	3 824	601	229	123	249	51 901	70 2	14 2	11 055	4 422
Grant County	163	2 654	1.8	413	836	82	22	18	42	8 989	68 9	9 3	1 540	348
Hempstead County	361	4 006	4.1	723	1 230	211	68	53	90	13 881	62 0	9 3	2 278	699
Hot Spring County	332	4 669	1.5	960	1 521	194	67	30	97	17 199	64 5	9 0	2 98	858
Howard County	204	2 546	2.4	382	769	115	39	42	34	8 567	61 8	8 3	1 249	393
Jefferson County	1 093	17 045	3.8	4 877	6 252	897	239	95	555	51 741	65 9	14 6	8 751	2 340
Lafayette County	123	2 029	.2	314	656	43	3	2	38	6 098	51 6	6 9	845	283
Lincoln County	98	2 397	3.5	570	787	93	17	5	71	9 040	58 5	5 6	1 501	231
Little River County	154	2 753	2.3	561	915	101	44	16	41	8 710	64 6	8 1	1 700	465
Miller County	386	7 652	3.1	1 743	2 404	399	178	73	148	23 846	63 9	9 5	3 855	986
Montgomery County	32	1 323	2.1	246	404	48	24	—	24	5 418	60 1	7 0	1 116	412
Nevada County	106	2 006	.5	272	674	33	5	4	24	6 501	60 6	9 8	914	358
Ouachita County	458	5 899	2.0	1 211	1 564	106	26	48	32	19 999	64 8	12 2	3 222	968
Pike County	59	1 856	4.4	288	664	84	23	20	41	6 590	61 1	8 5	1 120	407
Sevier County	147	2 610	2.9	428	911	111	66	—	45	8 855	59 0	7 2	1 426	503
Union County	532	8 878	5.5	1 760	2 587	286	111	48	127	30 202	65 9	12 7	4 833	1 587
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city	129	1 399	1.7	2 776	1 223	30	14	—	9	5 145	72 4	29 6	972	341
Camden city	241	2 663	2.1	588	654	70	14	32	24	9 566	66 1	16 2	1 530	503
El Dorodo city	323	4 230	7.0	933	1 215	143	49	22	72	15 069	67 6	16 2	2 438	856
Hot Springs city	495	4 333	5.0	1 380	1 518	323	69	89	165	23 355	64 4	13 2	4 556	1 823
Magnolia city	176	1 895	3.1	1 290	819	74	26	11	37	6 812	69 0	17 8	1 025	329
Pine Bluff city	821	11 541	4.1	3 924	4 026	452	149	75	220	34 176	65 5	16 6	5 570	1 666
Texarkana city	292	4 322	3.1	988	1 430	181	79	37	65	14 126	67 4	12 4	2 142	571

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability [see text](#) For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols [see text](#)

Persons 16 years and over																		
State Congressional District Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Labor force								Females with own children under 6 years								
		Percent in labor force				Civilian labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989				
		Percent un- employed				Means of transportation to work				Percent using public trans- portation				Total	Total	Total		
Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools				Percent using truck, or van				Percent using public trans- portation				Total	Total	Total		
The State -----		1 800 056	950 334	59.8	51.9	1 066 368	6.8	988 712	92.8	15.5	.5	1 166 319	853 849	636 314	140 641	63.3	115 087	
District 1 -----		443 722	236 412	57.9	49.5	253 428	8.4	231 942	92.8	16.8	.4	277 658	198 518	147 392	35 646	61.2	28 278	
COUNTY		Total				Female				Percent un- employed				Usually worked 35 or more weeks per week, 50 to 52 weeks				
Arkansas County -----		16 299	8 781	60.5	51.7	9 841	6.2	9 176	91.7	13.8	.2	10 523	7 926	6 109	1 193	67.3	1 013	
Benton County -----		14 463	7 689	53.6	44.8	7 753	7.2	7 088	92.1	17.8	.2	8 599	6 021	4 381	923	67.6	766	
Beauregard County -----		15 684	8 148	52.3	43.9	8 151	7.9	7 444	88.3	16.0	.5	8 981	6 533	4 831	946	59.8	730	
Bienville County -----		53 631	28 329	64.6	56.4	34 557	5.2	32 429	94.7	12.8	.3	38 295	27 733	20 352	4 221	64.5	3 374	
Calhoun County -----		14 579	19 206	53.9	52.4	22 141	9.4	19 286	94.8	16.3	.3	23 583	17 458	13 361	3 542	60.0	2 817	
Franklin County -----		14 139	7 577	57.7	48.7	8 141	9.2	7 259	92.4	19.3	.3	8 883	6 151	4 619	1 185	66.2	1 045	
Cross County -----		13 015	4 153	48.8	42.3	3 878	8.3	3 502	92.1	18.2	.3	4 431	3 031	2 144	1 943	64.0	1 435	
Cotton County -----		24 751	12 582	60.5	51.6	14 944	7.4	13 614	94.4	14.2	.5	15 883	11 705	8 742	1 829	68.3	1 545	
Greene County -----		24 021	9 222	46.8	40.2	4 296	7.2	3 938	89.0	15.2	.2	15 755	13 758	8 936	2 424	61.9	1 435	
Independence County -----		9 222	4 858	46.8	40.2	4 296	7.2	3 938	89.0	15.2	.2	4 909	3 445	2 424	61.3	44.8	1 435	
Jackson County -----		14 677	7 858	54.1	46.5	7 930	9.8	7 062	93.0	14.1	.5	8 745	5 601	4 018	1 043	60.2	769	
Lawrence County -----		13 646	7 297	53.5	44.0	7 288	7.9	6 577	90.9	16.2	.4	8 224	5 298	4 018	1 018	56.2	664	
Lee County -----		5 085	5 085	49.0	40.2	4 529	14.9	3 793	87.8	16.7	1.5	4 815	2 071	1 275	43.1	49.1	2 177	
Linoleo County -----		29 074	15 016	65.5	56.1	18 586	6.4	17 596	94.1	18.4	.2	20 077	15 125	11 603	2 608	66.3	3 464	
Mississippi County -----		41 321	21 812	62.8	53.6	23 403	10.7	23 089	93.2	18.1	.4	27 239	19 746	15 087	4 049	60.3	536	
Monroe County -----		8 436	4 656	42.7	42.7	4 263	9.2	3 818	91.5	18.1	.8	4 547	3 188	2 376	671	58.3	1 424	
Phillips County -----		20 074	11 483	51.4	43.7	10 303	10.8	9 038	90.8	20.2	.4	10 761	7 416	5 357	1 955	48.7	1 424	
Poinsett County -----		18 766	9 929	57.7	49.4	10 809	10.9	9 323	93.2	18.4	.3	11 845	8 358	6 096	1 486	58.8	1 424	
Prairie County -----		7 376	3 811	56.6	48.0	4 559	6.1	3 856	88.7	19.4	.5	4 506	3 220	2 364	560	66.4	468	
Randolph County -----		12 848	6 794	53.4	48.0	6 638	7.6	6 204	93.4	18.4	.4	7 586	5 287	3 893	864	68.4	730	
St. Francis County -----		20 178	11 233	55.4	47.5	11 152	13.3	9 531	92.9	19.3	.8	11 726	8 034	5 955	1 787	58.7	1 443	
Sevier County -----		6 139	3 174	50.4	41.8	3 085	9.1	2 780	91.4	28.0	.1	3 497	2 339	1 594	381	49.6	253	
Shelby County -----		11 432	6 108	42.9	35.8	4 903	11.4	4 279	91.1	21.3	.2	5 679	4 544	3 019	2 454	45.9	344	
Stone County -----		7 707	4 000	53.7	47.6	4 339	8.5	3 717	87.1	21.6	.5	4 035	2 831	2 165	476	66.1	406	
Woodruff County -----		7 037	3 818	53.3	45.2	3 707	9.3	3 355	92.5	21.0	.3	-	-	-	-	65.1	484	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		Total				Female				Percent un- employed				Total				
Bluffdale city -----		16 382	8 690	64.0	55.5	8 570	10.6	9 434	91.9	15.7	1.5	10 720	7 914	6 087	1 800	56.6	1 485	
Concord City -----		9 277	5 447	54.0	47.8	4 990	16.0	4 115	93.1	18.5	1.5	5 171	3 511	2 596	906	66.6	836	
Forest City -----		19 340	10 000	66.4	58.8	24 206	5.1	22 731	94.3	11.8	1.3	26 889	19 241	13 955	2 762	65.8	2 306	
Grenada city -----		14 545	7 841	59.7	57.0	8 660	7.0	7 954	94.8	12.5	.6	9 067	6 805	5 004	2 054	68.5	922	
Hickory city -----		7 685	4 307	64.3	54.8	4 919	6.9	4 563	91.9	12.0	.2	5 033	4 068	3 205	604	68.5	530	
Lafayette city -----		20 408	11 253	64.7	58.2	13 172	8.4	11 940	95.8	16.0	.5	13 919	10 625	8 239	2 085	67.1	1 864	
Memphis city -----		District 2 -----				57.8				286 980	5.8	271 341	93.6	14.6	.9	314 200	238 716	181 232
West Memphis city -----		451 330	239 266	64.8	57.8	8 570	10.6	9 434	91.9	15.7	1.5	10 720	7 914	6 087	1 800	56.6	1 485	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION		Total				Female				51.1	7 679	91.5	17.2	4	6 766	5 045	1 146	69.9
Conway County -----		14 475	7 649	58.2	50.3	8 411	7.0	7 446	93.4	17.2	1.4	33 423	23 111	16 644	3 845	66.8	1 048	
Faulkner County -----		46 478	24 403	64.6	58.0	29 879	6.9	27 446	90.6	22.8	1.4	33 773	22 623	19 997	2 445	56.9	339	
Franklin County -----		6 219	3 160	57.1	45.2	13 673	7.4	13 229	94.1	13.8	1.3	19 161	15 099	116 065	22 765	68.7	20 250	
Garrett County -----		267 761	143 673	67.6	61.0	175 860	5.1	169 123	95.5	13.1	1.3	33 667	23 316	20 497	3 993	63.3	1 048	
Jefferson County -----		48 684	25 092	64.8	46.1	31 496	5.1	29 433	95.5	20.1	.5	35 858	3 778	2 611	707	51.8	2 359	
Jasper County -----		11 253	5 798	59.7	39.2	5 184	8.7	4 639	89.0	20.1	.3	27 751	18 490	13 345	2 996	60.7	1 778	
Lawrence County -----		22 252	58.1	50.1	24 520	8.0	22 305	90.7	15.0	.3	28 959	6 535	5 028	5 958	68.5	886		
Madison County -----		13 876	7 239	57.7	50.4	7 467	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 413	1 413	1 413	
District 3 -----		457 148	237 613	60.4	52.1	275 250	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 029	14.5	303 296	

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force										Persons 16 years and over										Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies; all parents in household in labor force		
				Civilian labor force				Workers				Means of transportation to work				Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989				Females with own children under 6 years						
				Percent in labor force		Female		Percent unemployed		Total		Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools		Percent using public transportation		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Total		Total				
District 3—con	COUNTY	Baxter County	44.4	40.2	11,453	7.3	10,501	90.9	13.0	1	12,834	8,937	6,408	1,385	66.6	5,546	3,705	5,075	1,385	11.0	1,385	66.6	1,141	1,141		
	Benton County	40.4	52.6	45,975	3.5	43,804	91.8	13.6	.2	14,293	38,647	10,075	5,080	7,933	10,075	65.2	1,602	1,602	65.2	1,602	15.1	5,546	67.6	5,113	5,113	
	Bogue Chitto	59.7	52.6	13,164	4.8	12,383	92.4	14.4	—	17.8	9,986	7,035	7,035	2,988	7,035	73.4	1,496	1,496	73.4	1,496	15.1	5,579	67.6	5,138	5,138	
	Carroll County	60.3	54.6	8,833	5.9	8,253	81.1	17.8	—	20,675	17,035	15,217	11,487	2,789	17,035	61.3	1,749	1,749	61.3	1,749	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Crawford County	60.3	61.4	19,305	6.3	17,929	94.7	15.6	—	7,103	5,076	5,076	3,456	837	5,076	54.4	1,741	1,741	54.4	1,741	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Franklin County	57.8	47.7	6,631	7.1	6,097	91.4	16.6	—	8,766	6,004	4,490	1,010	1,010	6,004	61.3	1,281	1,281	61.3	1,281	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Franklin County	57.8	47.7	6,631	7.1	6,097	91.4	16.6	—	8,766	6,004	4,490	1,010	1,010	6,004	61.3	1,281	1,281	61.3	1,281	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Johnson County	58.7	54.9	4,816	8.7	7,066	90.9	16.7	—	9,652	7,026	5,131	1,088	1,088	7,026	60.1	1,457	1,457	60.1	1,457	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Logan County	56.1	46.7	8,186	8.7	8,102	90.2	17.9	—	12,333	9,699	5,131	1,088	1,088	9,699	60.1	1,717	1,717	60.1	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Madison County	56.1	46.7	5,301	4.0	5,011	82.6	17.4	—	5,333	3,637	2,643	501	501	3,637	501	73.6	1,717	1,717	73.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081
	Marion County	56.1	46.7	4,214	4.7	4,706	7.3	4.291	—	5,333	3,637	2,643	501	501	3,637	501	73.6	1,717	1,717	73.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081
	Newton County	54.7	48.5	4,214	4.7	4,706	7.3	4.291	—	5,333	3,637	2,643	501	501	3,637	501	73.6	1,717	1,717	73.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081
	Polk County	50.0	38.3	2,893	9.3	2,584	88.9	26.4	—	7,864	5,615	4,039	943	943	5,615	54.4	1,717	1,717	54.4	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Pope County	54.3	45.1	7,241	5.5	6,732	90.0	19.8	—	24,050	17,384	12,360	2,928	2,928	12,360	61.0	1,717	1,717	61.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Scott County	51.9	52.1	21,735	6.4	20,107	94.0	14.5	—	4,851	3,428	2,509	573	573	3,428	55.6	1,717	1,717	55.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Sebastian County	56.8	49.3	4,154	6.4	4,018	94.4	12.4	—	5,262	4,076	3,083	640	640	4,076	64.0	1,717	1,717	64.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Sebastian County	56.8	49.3	4,154	6.4	4,018	94.4	12.4	—	5,262	4,076	3,083	640	640	4,076	64.0	1,717	1,717	64.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Washington County	56.7	58.0	5,976	5.6	5,618	94.4	12.4	—	6,759	5,395	4,206	1,229	1,229	5,395	55.6	1,717	1,717	55.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Washington County	56.7	58.0	5,976	5.6	5,618	94.4	12.4	—	6,759	5,395	4,206	1,229	1,229	5,395	55.6	1,717	1,717	55.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
	Washington County	56.7	58.0	5,976	5.6	5,618	94.4	12.4	—	6,759	5,395	4,206	1,229	1,229	5,395	55.6	1,717	1,717	55.6	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.6	5,081	5,081	
District 4...	COUNTY	Bentonville city	65.0	55.6	5,500	3.6	5,259	93.0	11.1	—	5,962	4,693	3,794	722	722	4,693	67.8	1,717	1,717	67.8	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081
	Bentonville city	65.0	55.6	5,500	3.6	5,259	93.0	11.1	—	5,962	4,693	3,794	722	722	4,693	67.8	1,717	1,717	67.8	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Fayetteville city	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Fayetteville city	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Fort Smith city	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Rogers City	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Rogers City	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Russellville city	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Springdale city	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Van Buren city	64.4	58.7	22,345	4.2	20,675	90.7	12.6	—	26,916	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	65.0	1,717	1,717	65.0	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
447,856	District 4...	56.1	48.2	250,710	7.8	227,753	92.8	16.2	—	271,165	193,048	142,327	34,206	34,206	193,048	60.9	1,717	1,717	60.9	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	Ashley County	57.6	48.8	10,530	8.5	9,499	93.7	15.1	—	11,093	8,090	6,116	1,399	1,399	8,090	61.3	1,717	1,717	61.3	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Bradley County	53.5	44.1	4,845	9.0	4,377	92.6	15.1	—	5,198	3,880	2,871	616	616	3,880	53.8	1,717	1,717	53.8	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Calhoun County	57.8	45.7	2,345	5.2	2,310	94.8	18.8	—	2,776	1,993	1,455	364	364	1,993	60.8	1,717	1,717	60.8	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Checotah County	51.7	44.3	6,318	5.7	5,817	94.0	14.0	—	7,981	5,162	3,158	2,924	2,924	5,162	60.8	1,717	1,717	60.8	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Clark County	55.6	51.7	9,391	5.6	8,892	95.2	14.8	—	11,075	7,079	4,731	1,064	1,064	7,079	53.4	1,717	1,717	53.4	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Cleveland County	55.7	51.7	4,751	5.6	4,285	95.2	14.8	—	8,690	5,302	3,483	1,936	1,936	5,302	59.3	1,717	1,717	59.3	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Columbia County	55.7	51.7	3,228	5.6	3,051	95.4	17.3	—	12,333	9,542	7,097	4,140	4,140	9,542	59.3	1,717	1,717	59.3	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Daleville County	54.9	44.3	11,244	6.0	10,256	94.0	16.5	—	20,215	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	60.4	1,717	1,717	60.4	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Daleville County	54.9	44.3	11,244	6.0	10,256	94.0	16.5	—	20,215	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	60.4	1,717	1,717	60.4	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Daleville County	54.9	44.3	11,244	6.0	10,256	94.0	16.5	—	20,215	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	60.4	1,717	1,717	60.4	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Daleville County	54.9	44.3	11,244	6.0	10,256	94.0	16.5	—	20,215	17,720	12,027	2,251	2,251	17,720	60.4	1,717	1,717	60.4	1,717	13.4	5,633	67.8	5,081	5,081	
	Daleville County	54.9	44.3	11,244	6.0	10,256																				

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent in labor force	Labor force		Persons 16 years and over		Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years			
							Civilian labor force		Workers		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989			
							Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van		Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks		Total			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con. Texarkana city-----	17 083	9 444	57.5	49.4	9 812	7.2	8 977	95.1	13.5	5	10 502	7 490	5 665	1 501	60.4	1 138
District 4—Con.																

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation				Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation						
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation		A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
The State	1 425 891	11.2	6.6	5.5	2.9	3.9	330 181	24.1	19.1	14.3	32.6	77.5	14.4	74.2
District 1	349 120	12.6	8.2	6.2	3.4	4.3	84 346	25.9	21.3	15.0	27.5	76.3	11.0	72.2
COUNTY														
Arkansas County	12 643	10.7	5.1	5.8	2.7	4.3	3 329	24.3	19.0	17.3	43.5	78.4	34.4	75.8
Clay County	10 699	15.0	9.8	6.3	4.1	3.9	3 568	25.9	20.9	14.7	28.1	78.2	12.6	73.2
Cleburne County	11 562	12.5	7.8	5.2	3.6	2.9	3 843	19.4	16.0	11.0	28.3	73.3	19.7	69.5
Craighead County	44 974	10.5	5.9	4.2	2.4	2.7	7 723	24.8	21.1	12.0	34.3	79.8	15.2	76.5
Crittenden County	30 019	11.0	7.0	6.4	3.1	4.8	5 021	25.9	21.5	14.0	27.8	76.7	12.8	73.2
Cross County	11 331	11.8	7.9	6.1	2.3	4.7	2 502	32.4	29.1	17.3	24.6	76.0	10.5	71.3
Fulton County	5 794	17.8	12.6	6.5	4.7	3.9	2 025	20.8	17.4	12.2	22.6	73.7	6.6	67.4
Greene County	19 758	13.1	8.6	5.2	3.7	3.3	4 600	29.5	25.5	16.3	29.0	80.1	12.6	75.8
Independence County	19 410	10.7	7.1	4.4	2.8	2.7	4 337	21.3	18.3	11.8	23.8	79.2	2.8	75.3
Izard County	6 202	16.8	10.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2 762	19.8	15.4	12.5	26.9	73.2	6.0	67.4
Jackson County	11 264	14.7	10.4	7.7	4.8	5.2	3 137	28.2	22.8	15.0	25.2	74.9	10.6	70.4
Lawrence County	10 345	13.5	10.1	5.8	3.7	3.9	3 052	27.5	24.0	14.3	19.2	75.7	6.0	70.5
Lee County	7 176	14.2	9.1	9.0	4.3	6.7	1 980	29.6	24.7	19.3	26.9	66.0	5.8	63.0
Lonoke County	23 894	10.6	5.6	4.5	2.6	3.2	4 243	25.1	21.7	12.9	38.6	80.1	11.5	77.4
Mississippi County	31 794	11.3	7.8	8.3	3.0	6.6	6 442	27.8	21.4	17.4	25.9	76.4	7.6	72.7
Monroe County	6 374	15.2	10.8	6.4	3.6	4.0	1 946	29.9	23.7	19.4	19.3	71.7	14.3	65.6
Phillips County	15 529	14.0	10.3	7.9	4.3	5.7	4 189	27.1	22.6	16.1	21.6	69.6	10.2	65.3
Painsett County	14 940	14.1	10.1	7.1	4.1	4.9	3 560	27.8	22.7	16.6	23.1	77.8	3.9	72.9
Prairie County	5 761	11.3	6.7	5.0	2.8	3.4	1 514	23.7	19.6	15.1	33.3	74.2	13.8	71.2
Randolph County	9 984	15.3	10.1	6.9	4.8	4.3	2 680	28.2	21.5	15.3	23.9	74.5	13.4	69.4
St. Francis County	16 236	12.7	8.6	8.2	3.7	6.3	3 594	28.6	22.3	18.3	23.4	72.7	6.6	68.7
Searcy County	4 565	16.7	10.5	5.6	3.8	3.4	1 491	30.3	23.6	18.7	31.5	72.2	16.6	67.3
Sharp County	7 583	16.8	11.4	6.5	4.5	3.8	3 624	19.9	14.8	12.9	24.5	68.9	7.0	64.0
Stone County	5 969	18.1	12.4	6.4	5.2	4.2	1 624	24.8	22.0	15.2	24.0	75.9	10.4	69.5
Woodruff County	5 314	14.6	10.6	8.7	4.5	6.0	1 560	30.8	25.4	19.6	22.2	74.9	10.0	70.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city	11 659	10.0	7.5	12.0	3.0	10.7	2 551	28.7	19.6	19.7	22.5	75.7	4.3	72.4
Farrest City city	7 225	13.9	9.1	10.7	5.0	7.8	1 711	30.6	24.1	19.7	24.3	73.6	4.5	70.0
Jonesboro city	31 113	10.0	5.4	3.9	2.2	2.5	4 807	22.0	19.5	9.9	37.2	80.3	18.7	77.3
Porogould city	11 310	13.1	8.9	4.9	3.6	3.2	2 884	27.7	24.5	14.8	27.3	80.9	18.9	75.9
Stuttgart city	5 953	10.5	4.2	7.5	2.8	5.8	1 555	22.4	17.4	16.8	53.3	82.3	50.9	80.1
West Memphis city	17 346	10.3	6.4	6.5	3.2	4.7	2 755	24.9	19.8	13.9	28.7	79.1	16.4	75.8
District 2	369 996	9.7	5.2	4.9	2.6	3.4	68 201	24.2	19.4	13.6	37.5	79.8	18.3	77.2
COUNTY														
Conway County	11 224	13.3	8.4	4.9	3.7	2.9	2 980	30.2	25.4	17.8	30.7	79.2	14.6	75.0
Faulkner County	39 308	8.7	4.2	2.9	1.8	1.9	6 074	25.2	20.6	13.7	40.4	77.7	17.0	75.5
Perry County	4 891	15.2	9.8	5.9	4.0	3.9	1 237	25.1	17.8	15.7	30.0	77.3	12.4	72.5
Pulaski County	220 232	8.7	4.4	5.1	2.3	3.9	37 822	23.1	18.1	13.2	40.8	81.5	20.6	79.3
Saline County	41 093	9.9	5.2	4.0	2.4	2.7	6 546	25.9	20.7	14.5	36.0	79.6	21.6	76.6
Von Buren County	7 913	17.6	11.5	7.6	5.3	4.2	3 216	21.5	18.8	11.6	26.0	70.9	10.3	65.9
White County	34 328	11.7	6.9	5.5	3.5	3.4	7 536	24.5	20.1	12.8	33.6	74.7	16.0	71.8
Yell County	11 007	14.9	10.1	5.8	3.9	3.2	2 790	29.3	23.3	15.4	24.8	77.7	4.9	72.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city	11 130	11.1	6.4	4.0	2.2	2.6	2 668	26.0	19.2	14.1	23.3	79.9	13.7	75.0
Conway city	17 700	6.8	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	2 821	24.7	18.9	12.7	42.2	76.9	26.2	75.2
Jacksonville city	15 441	9.5	4.8	3.6	2.2	2.5	1 485	19.6	16.8	12.5	42.5	77.8	23.8	75.6
Little Rock city	113 528	7.9	3.9	5.2	2.3	3.9	20 630	23.0	17.9	13.7	42.5	82.1	20.8	80.4
North Little Rock city	37 400	10.2	5.6	5.5	2.9	3.8	8 998	23.0	18.0	12.0	35.5	80.8	16.5	78.0
Searcy city	10 002	8.3	4.9	4.3	2.5	2.7	2 162	22.2	18.1	9.8	31.2	68.7	14.7	66.9
Sherwood city	12 608	6.5	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.5	1 359	19.1	15.5	11.4	51.3	83.4	34.6	81.8
District 3	362 603	10.9	6.1	4.3	2.6	3.0	87 445	21.5	17.5	12.4	34.9	78.3	14.1	75.2
COUNTY														
Baxter County	16 678	14.2	9.2	4.7	3.6	2.4	8 750	15.3	11.1	9.2	25.2	73.0	9.3	68.3
Benton County	58 175	9.1	4.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	16 792	17.3	13.5	10.2	40.3	80.0	4.9	77.6
Boone County	17 104	11.4	6.2	4.4	2.7	3.4	4 585	23.8	19.8	14.4	36.5	78.8	25.5	75.3
Corroll County	11 231	11.3	6.2	4.9	3.0	3.4	3 289	18.6	14.2	10.6	31.6	80.0	9.6	76.6
Crawford County	26 333	12.2	7.2	4.9	3.3	3.4	4 668	24.6	20.5	15.5	33.3	77.4	8.3	78.8
Franklin County	8 903	12.3	7.1	6.4	3.3	4.6	2 273	23.2	18.3	13.2	30.2	78.2	6.1	78.4
Johnson County	11 082	13.8	8.9	6.2	3.7	4.2	2 979	28.6	21.7	16.6	76.2	75.1	2.6	78.4
Logan County	12 018	12.1	8.1	4.9	3.2	3.4	3 274	26.2	22.4	13.9	25.1	76.7	5.6	77.7
Madison County	6 923	13.7	8.1	4.4	3.5	2.9	1 842	24.9	21.7	11.1	34.8	80.8	1.9	78.8
Morgan County	6 960	15.8	9.5	5.2	3.7	2.9	2 627	17.4	14.4	11.0	7.2	71.6	5.1	66.8
Newton County	4 599	17.2	10.6	8.2	4.6	6.2	1 128	27.0	23.8	12.8	29.1	66.7	8.8	66.6
Pike County	9 989	13.5	8.6	6.2	3.8	3.9	3 172	25.5	19.8	15.2	27.5	76.5	7.2	72.2
Pope County	29 391	11.4	6.6	4.0	2.6	2.6	5 297	25.7	22.5	13.3	33.1	77.4	8.5	78.9
Scott County	6 156	14.8	9.4	8.1	4.2	6.4	1 594	29.7	23.2	18.3	27.5	77.8	7.4	79.0
Sebastian County	61 752	9.5	5.0	4.0	2.3	2.8	12 986	22.6	18.7	12.9	38.9	78.9	7.7	78.8
Washington County	75 309	9.2	4.5	3.3	1.9	2.3	12 189	22.2	18.3	12.6	41.6	78.4	6.6	78.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city	6 818	10.1	4.6	3.1	1.6	2.2	1 468	19.3	17.4	8.0	47.0	82.2	5.6	79.1
Fayetteville city	30 099	6.3	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.8	3 714	22.8	19.8	12.8	48.2	72.2	18.9	73.2
Fort Smith city	44 930	9.1	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	10 053	22.0	18.3	12.8	40.1	81.2	15.7	78.8
Rogers city	14 903	8.7	3.7	3.5	1.8	2.5	3 737	20.0	15.0	12.1	51.1	77.7	19.6	78.7
Russellville city	13 829	9.6	4.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	2 474	23.6	21.1	11.6	39.6	77.5	6.7	78.4
Springdale city	19 070	10.1	5.2	4.0	2.1	2.9	3 575	20.9	17.3	11.7	38.4	78.7	7.7	78.8
Van Buren city	8 960	11.3	6.4	4.7	3.1	3.1	1 509	30.0	25.7	19.3	35.7	78.7	7.7	78.8
District 4	344 172	11.6	7.0	6.6	3.1	5.0	90 189	24.7	18.6	16.2	31.5	78.5	15.8	78.8

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
		Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation							
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation					
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Ashley County	14 660	11.2	7.0	5.8	2.9	4.4	3 357	27.9	20.2	21.1	32.6	74.2	25.0	70.8
Bradley County	6 763	12.2	7.5	6.8	3.4	5.3	2 052	22.3	15.7	13.9	27.2	74.6	22.2	70.5
Calhoun County	3 413	11.8	8.1	5.3	2.7	4.2	917	21.6	16.4	10.8	24.8	77.3	12.9	72.7
Chicot County	8 693	13.6	9.5	10.6	3.9	8.5	2 459	31.0	22.2	24.0	24.1	70.5	10.9	66.3
Clark County	13 607	10.7	6.2	6.3	3.1	4.7	3 340	24.6	19.0	15.9	33.0	71.9	20.0	69.2
Cleveland County	4 821	12.9	8.6	6.8	3.8	4.5	1 086	33.0	22.3	21.5	25.5	72.9	8.6	69.1
Columbia County	15 167	10.8	5.7	8.7	2.9	7.5	4 120	27.7	20.5	18.9	37.1	75.4	19.6	72.8
Dallas County	5 542	12.6	8.4	8.1	4.4	5.9	1 616	20.3	17.1	12.9	24.0	75.7	17.1	71.6
Desho County	9 577	9.8	6.4	8.4	3.4	6.6	2 326	33.6	22.7	23.5	23.9	70.1	12.3	67.5
Oreilly County	10 661	10.8	5.8	5.7	2.4	4.2	2 217	24.7	19.2	15.7	32.7	78.3	22.0	74.6
Garland County	42 761	13.5	7.5	5.7	3.4	4.0	15 563	18.8	14.5	11.7	35.8	74.8	15.5	71.4
Grant County	8 861	10.5	6.1	4.0	2.3	2.6	1 692	27.2	24.2	16.7	32.3	78.8	24.6	75.1
Hempstead County	12 634	11.6	6.8	8.5	3.6	6.5	3 338	26.1	18.2	18.3	32.7	77.5	12.1	74.5
Hop Spring County	15 635	11.9	7.3	6.0	3.1	3.9	4 152	26.4	19.2	17.3	31.3	74.3	6.9	71.1
Howard County	7 827	9.8	5.9	6.2	2.9	4.5	2 046	27.1	21.4	19.6	30.9	80.2	14.3	77.2
Jefferson County	50 266	10.4	6.3	6.3	2.7	5.0	10 824	25.3	19.4	16.0	31.6	75.3	11.3	72.4
Lafayette County	5 574	13.7	9.6	7.5	3.7	5.5	1 638	29.1	25.5	17.1	26.4	67.7	22.8	63.5
Lincoln County	6 298	11.4	6.3	7.7	3.4	5.9	1 455	26.2	19.8	17.1	29.9	72.2	11.8	69.3
Little River County	8 552	10.1	6.2	6.9	3.4	4.7	1 846	25.0	18.5	15.2	32.3	77.5	7.6	75.2
Miller County	22 967	11.7	6.5	5.8	2.8	4.3	5 140	25.2	18.9	16.5	33.5	75.4	17.5	72.0
Montgomery County	4 634	14.7	9.5	6.8	3.5	5.4	1 404	21.9	18.5	13.7	24.6	73.6	10.5	68.4
Nevada County	5 808	12.5	7.4	9.2	3.2	7.3	1 716	25.0	16.1	19.1	31.6	75.5	18.8	71.7
Ouachita County	18 044	12.5	8.2	7.4	3.6	5.5	4 703	25.4	19.4	16.2	28.2	77.5	15.6	73.5
Pike County	5 993	11.0	6.9	4.2	2.4	2.9	1 685	27.2	22.3	15.3	29.1	74.0	3.5	70.6
Sevier County	8 294	11.4	7.0	3.8	2.8	2.3	2 049	21.6	17.2	14.5	32.3	78.1	7.8	74.8
Union County	27 120	11.2	6.7	6.5	2.6	5.3	7 448	24.7	18.0	16.2	32.6	75.0	16.4	71.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city	6 625	7.3	3.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	1 338	24.1	19.1	16.9	40.2	69.6	22.0	68.5
Camden city	8 223	11.5	8.0	7.5	3.4	5.7	2 440	27.4	23.4	16.8	23.7	78.5	9.3	74.3
El Dorado city	12 902	11.2	7.0	6.0	2.5	4.7	4 083	23.9	17.0	15.2	31.7	76.4	8.7	73.0
Hop Springs city	17 823	14.7	8.3	7.1	4.1	5.2	7 661	22.2	18.0	13.4	37.4	76.9	12.5	73.6
Magnolia city	6 640	10.4	4.1	8.3	1.6	7.6	1 789	22.4	14.7	16.1	45.2	77.4	37.0	74.6
Pine Bluff city	33 575	11.1	7.2	6.6	2.9	5.2	7 937	25.3	19.4	15.9	26.8	74.9	10.2	71.3
Texarkana city	13 196	11.0	5.2	5.4	2.3	3.9	3 263	27.9	21.4	17.9	38.8	76.5	22.8	73.5

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level				
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Number	Percent of all families		
						All ages		Related children		Persons 65 years and over							
						Under 18 years		5 to 17 years									
The State -----	10 520	21 147	25 395	10 295	2 292 037	437 089	19.1	152 891	25.0	106 675	23.8	75 625	22.9	97 026	14.8		
District 1 -----	9 148	18 180	21 889	7 794	577 617	141 826	24.6	52 255	32.4	36 824	30.9	25 011	29.7	32 118	19.4		
COUNTY																	
Arkansas County -----	11 169	19 516	23 091	9 063	21 301	4 355	20.4	1 593	26.7	1 137	25.1	810	24.3	971	15.7		
Clay County -----	9 018	16 219	19 662	6 909	17 841	3 784	21.2	871	21.7	678	21.0	1 169	32.8	871	16.1		
Cleburne County -----	10 039	19 438	22 318	8 669	19 126	3 312	17.3	948	23.1	653	21.0	834	21.7	864	14.0		
Craighead County -----	11 301	22 150	27 168	11 023	66 438	11 319	17.0	3 406	20.4	2 251	18.9	1 884	24.4	2 508	13.1		
Crittenden County -----	9 334	20 948	25 301	9 372	49 366	13 360	27.1	5 982	38.0	4 164	36.8	1 692	33.7	2 824	21.3		
Crass County -----	8 897	19 049	21 988	8 447	18 890	4 789	25.4	1 802	31.3	1 363	31.8	819	32.7	1 113	21.3		
Fulton County -----	8 240	14 950	18 072	6 334	9 865	2 593	26.3	734	31.4	514	29.2	591	29.2	667	22.1		
Greene County -----	9 757	19 940	23 346	8 091	31 273	5 589	17.9	1 771	22.5	1 169	20.2	1 134	24.7	1 299	13.6		
Independence County -----	10 493	20 208	24 699	8 427	30 569	5 242	17.1	1 534	19.0	1 078	17.8	1 304	30.1	1 184	13.2		
Izard County -----	8 852	16 910	20 429	8 006	11 114	2 347	21.1	700	29.1	514	29.0	625	22.6	582	16.4		
Jackson County -----	8 984	16 641	20 919	6 740	18 647	4 964	26.6	1 640	33.7	1 225	33.2	1 011	32.2	1 173	21.4		
Lawrence County -----	8 231	15 337	19 917	6 521	17 006	4 260	25.0	1 215	28.5	801	25.1	918	30.1	1 045	20.6		
Lee County -----	6 582	11 949	14 213	6 026	12 936	6 119	47.3	2 786	64.2	2 000	61.2	777	39.2	1 331	39.1		
Lonoke County -----	10 273	23 831	28 007	9 331	38 735	5 766	14.9	2 035	17.8	1 484	17.0	1 046	24.7	1 259	11.4		
Mississippi County -----	8 691	18 522	21 467	8 248	56 140	14 713	26.2	6 262	35.3	4 431	34.6	2 052	31.9	3 213	20.8		
Monroe County -----	7 587	13 633	17 892	6 961	11 188	4 022	35.9	1 588	47.3	1 198	47.8	674	34.6	883	29.1		
Phillips County -----	6 692	13 071	16 259	5 989	28 422	12 229	43.0	5 547	57.7	3 785	54.1	1 722	41.1	2 581	34.8		
Poinsett County -----	8 792	16 858	20 629	6 545	24 319	6 223	25.6	2 149	32.9	1 348	28.1	1 103	31.0	1 504	20.8		
Prairie County -----	8 647	17 044	21 658	7 373	9 425	2 141	22.7	623	25.4	427	23.4	461	30.4	525	19.7		
Randolph County -----	8 219	16 719	19 986	6 161	16 236	3 307	20.4	873	21.3	659	21.4	876	32.7	755	15.8		
St. Francis County -----	7 194	15 029	18 376	6 712	28 128	10 302	36.6	4 514	48.4	3 304	47.7	1 281	35.6	2 334	30.8		
Searcy County -----	7 209	13 221	16 855	5 924	7 740	2 316	29.9	661	35.3	463	32.8	584	39.2	565	24.5		
Sharp County -----	8 578	17 362	19 851	7 663	13 882	3 026	21.8	934	30.7	697	29.6	630	17.4	729	16.9		
Stone County -----	7 679	15 655	18 825	7 071	9 655	2 509	26.0	828	35.1	610	33.8	406	25.0	627	21.0		
Woodruff County -----	7 583	14 024	18 149	6 255	9 375	3 239	34.5	1 259	44.9	921	43.3	608	39.0	711	28.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Blytheville city -----	8 925	18 858	22 074	9 411	21 981	5 617	25.6	2 542	35.4	1 632	32.8	756	29.6	1 196	19.8		
Forrest City city -----	7 399	13 704	17 832	6 380	13 007	5 405	41.6	2 495	55.6	1 853	57.0	576	33.7	1 250	35.7		
Jonesboro city -----	12 360	23 318	29 391	12 266	44 314	7 291	16.5	2 052	19.1	1 259	16.8	1 012	21.1	1 558	12.5		
Porogould city -----	10 444	19 985	24 252	8 070	18 054	3 398	18.8	1 110	25.0	714	22.0	677	23.5	745	13.6		
Stuttgart city -----	12 822	20 618	27 041	9 109	10 238	1 930	18.9	740	24.5	523	23.1	303	19.5	400	13.6		
West Memphis city -----	10 009	22 052	27 523	10 781	27 938	6 410	22.9	2 897	33.4	1 968	32.0	810	29.4	1 378	18.4		
District 2 -----	12 334	25 142	30 011	13 854	571 636	82 334	14.4	28 105	18.7	19 498	18.0	12 579	18.4	17 396	10.8		
COUNTY																	
Conway County -----	9 126	20 538	24 659	7 721	18 785	3 102	16.5	1 023	20.0	704	18.6	725	24.3	672	12.6		
Foulkner County -----	10 141	23 663	28 455	11 455	56 434	7 815	13.8	1 998	13.4	1 194	11.0	1 132	18.6	1 534	9.8		
Perry County -----	8 848	17 626	21 954	7 634	7 869	1 600	20.3	526	26.5	392	26.2	281	22.7	341	14.4		
Pulaski County -----	13 760	26 883	32 638	16 266	342 518	48 203	14.1	17 850	19.8	12 350	19.3	6 124	16.2	9 847	10.5		
Soline County -----	11 677	28 262	31 855	11 951	62 932	5 845	9.3	2 082	12.1	1 570	12.2	888	13.6	1 283	6.9		
Von Buren County -----	8 706	17 103	20 776	8 584	13 855	3 071	22.2	938	30.6	696	29.5	646	20.1	733	17.2		
White County -----	9 902	19 722	23 562	7 361	51 650	9 683	18.7	2 868	21.3	2 051	20.6	2 037	27.0	2 248	14.7		
Yell County -----	9 400	19 647	22 803	8 463	17 593	3 015	17.1	820	18.8	541	16.7	746	26.7	738	14.3		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Benton city -----	11 742	24 353	29 892	9 828	17 872	2 315	13.0	866	19.0	615	18.6	402	15.1	447	8.5		
Conway city -----	10 457	22 291	30 694	11 873	23 008	3 895	16.9	777	14.3	389	10.3	481	17.1	616	10.2		
Jacksonville city -----	10 337	25 009	28 163	15 451	27 762	3 218	11.6	1 330	15.0	874	14.8	276	18.6	8 88	10.6		
Little Rock city -----	15 307	26 889	34 347	17 386	172 301	25 193	14.6	9 151	21.4	6 172	20.5	2 778	13.5	4 923	0.8		
North Little Rock city -----	12 390	23 958	30 185	13 769	60 396	10 386	17.2	4 093	26.7	2 880	25.9	1 640	18.2	2 159	17.8		
Searcy city -----	11 454	20 859	27 372	9 268	12 552	2 197	17.5	534	18.3	353	17.2	435	20.1	487	3.0		
Sherwood city -----	15 325	36 698	39 659	22 295	18 831	801	4.3	245	4.8	156	4.3	62	4.6	192	3.4		
District 3 -----	10 876	21 903	25 935	11 123	575 948	85 731	14.9	27 100	18.5	18 173	17.0	14 984	17.1	19 103	1.3		
COUNTY																	
Baxter County -----	10 648	18 826	21 545	10 909	30 727	5 014	16.3	1 693	28.4	1 253	27.6	893	10.2	1 229	7.2		
Benton County -----	12 274	26 021	29 887	13 130	95 939	9 236	9.6	3 030	12.7	1 993	11.6	1 798	10.7	1 977	6.8		
Boone County -----	10 129	20 656	24 576	8 874	27 835	3 863	13.9	1 059	15.1	650	12.5	940	20.5	892	7		
Corrall County -----	10 176	20 623	24 262	11 238	18 469	2 805	15.2	911	20.7	597	18.1	553	16.8	663	2		
Crowford County -----	9 689	21 574	24 391	8 964	42 015	6 843	16.3	2 604	21.2	1 786	19.7	977	20.9	1 677	3		
Franklin County -----	8 877	18 408	22 072	7 209	14 578	2 975	20.4	839	22.2	546	19.2	585	25.7	710	6.4		
Johnson County -----	8 924	18 225	21 345	9 792	17 617	3 542	20.1	1 170	26.8	861	26.6	610	20.5	797	5.6		
Logan County -----	8 283	18 992	22 227	7 612	19 854	3 827	19.3	1 301	24.6	855	21.9	865	7.4	93	6		
Madison County -----	8 548	18 392	20 929	9 353	11 502	2 307	20.1	744	24.4	489	21.8	492	7.6	591	7		
Morgan County -----	9 339	17 220	20 745	8 522	11 871	2 420	18.9	656	25.1	465	23.3	470	17.9	553	4.7		
Newton County -----	7 114	15 139	18 000	5 000-	7 581	2 242	29.6	783	36.8	545	33.2	387	34.3	51	9		
Polk County -----	8 884	17 789	21 306	7 473	17 125	3 169	18.5	977	22.3	691	21.1	723	22.8	74	4.7		
Pope County -----	10 347	22 326	26 287	10 657	43 972	6 750	15.4	2 097	17.7	1 469	17.0	1 303	14.6	578	1		
Scott County -----	8 360	16 470	20 195	8 032	10 058	2 201	21.9	686	26.8	485	26.5	439	27.5	470	4		
Sebastian County -----	12 361	24 037	2														

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined								Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds		Income in 1989 below poverty level										
						All ages		Related children		Persons 65 years and over						
						Under 18 years		5 to 17 years								
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
District 4—Con.																
COUNTY																
Ashley County	9 696	20 609	25 077	9 173	23 992	5 022	20.9	1 893	28.0	1 352	26.6	852	25.4	1 187	17.4	
Brodley County	8 824	17 259	21 644	7 164	11 514	2 862	24.9	1 018	33.9	678	30.3	621	30.3	680	20.4	
Colhoun County	9 464	21 198	25 048	7 733	5 720	890	15.6	229	14.8	157	13.7	279	30.4	223	13.5	
Chicot County	7 452	12 680	16 749	6 354	15 603	6 299	40.4	2 752	54.1	1 960	51.0	876	35.6	1 281	32.3	
Clark County	9 001	18 068	24 098	7 669	19 292	4 619	23.9	1 418	30.2	984	28.3	848	25.4	1 029	18.3	
Cleveland County	9 025	19 703	24 469	6 369	7 709	1 467	19.0	451	21.8	308	19.5	319	29.4	330	14.7	
Columbia County	9 425	18 470	23 360	8 456	24 706	6 021	24.4	2 081	31.2	1 424	29.0	1 120	27.2	1 320	19.1	
Dallas County	9 101	17 651	23 156	7 305	9 404	2 101	22.3	721	29.2	540	29.2	452	28.0	454	17.2	
Oesho County	8 428	15 719	19 786	6 578	16 542	5 621	34.0	2 364	45.2	1 672	42.9	832	35.8	1 219	27.3	
Orew County	9 114	18 906	22 913	8 793	16 639	4 025	24.2	1 493	31.6	957	27.2	721	32.5	960	20.2	
Gorlond County	11 873	20 260	25 268	10 075	71 994	12 971	18.0	3 919	25.4	2 581	22.9	2 584	16.6	2 825	13.1	
Grant County	10 344	24 278	28 313	8 194	13 815	2 062	14.9	605	16.3	444	15.9	499	29.5	525	12.9	
Hempstead County	8 583	16 986	20 649	7 611	21 230	4 824	22.7	1 616	27.5	1 092	24.8	828	24.8	1 119	18.4	
Hot Spring County	9 164	19 355	22 546	7 630	25 751	4 792	18.6	1 413	21.2	999	20.0	1 051	25.3	1 208	15.7	
Howard County	9 563	21 277	25 308	8 583	13 151	2 448	18.6	858	23.4	634	22.8	553	27.0	519	13.7	
Jefferson County	9 852	21 322	26 360	9 558	81 244	19 410	23.9	7 488	31.8	5 302	30.4	3 069	28.4	4 257	19.3	
Lafayette County	7 573	13 849	18 428	6 287	9 534	3 305	34.7	1 224	45.5	961	46.4	601	36.7	718	27.9	
Lincoln County	7 899	18 457	22 680	6 073	10 520	2 761	26.2	1 003	31.7	693	29.2	540	37.1	569	19.6	
Little River County	9 942	21 791	26 314	8 914	13 804	2 661	19.3	979	25.6	699	24.3	482	26.1	636	16.2	
Miller County	9 663	20 232	25 345	9 184	37 762	8 443	22.4	3 263	30.2	2 362	29.4	1 378	26.8	1 967	18.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Arkadelphia city	9 106	16 848	25 598	8 604	7 933	2 228	28.1	783	40.5	520	37.4	261	19.5	485	21.4	
Camden city	10 486	19 682	26 955	7 716	14 066	3 344	23.8	1 261	33.2	977	34.6	584	23.9	646	16.4	
El Dorado city	11 408	19 205	24 357	11 289	22 479	5 581	24.8	2 189	35.5	1 520	33.7	834	20.4	1 302	20.8	
Hot Springs city	11 461	15 708	21 704	8 623	31 228	7 781	24.9	2 259	35.3	1 458	32.3	1 813	23.7	1 600	18.5	
Magnolia city	10 230	18 107	24 583	9 707	10 268	2 587	25.2	857	32.5	552	29.1	451	25.2	544	19.2	
Pine Bluff city	9 530	19 143	24 442	9 548	55 162	15 283	27.7	6 178	37.9	4 356	36.6	2 190	27.6	3 361	22.9	
Texarkana city	9 990	19 016	25 285	10 128	21 964	5 526	25.2	2 248	36.0	1 539	33.8	890	27.3	1 283	21.0	

Table 23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
1, detached	522 433	126 534	126 283	139 646	129 970
1, attached	5 862	1 071	1 569	1 663	1 559
2	2 133	383	642	627	481
3 or 4	1 340	156	465	301	418
5 to 9	680	133	171	111	265
10 to 19	266	15	47	73	131
20 to 49	131	27	83	5	16
50 or more	223	—	122	90	11
Mobile home or trailer	82 260	20 190	18 553	18 612	24 905
Other	4 749	1 392	899	1 094	1 364
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
1, detached	121 974	36 152	26 546	26 962	32 314
1, attached	8 859	2 900	2 780	1 769	1 410
2	26 543	8 625	6 284	6 966	4 668
3 or 4	24 014	6 021	6 605	6 990	4 398
5 to 9	22 299	4 512	8 459	5 521	3 807
10 to 19	18 741	2 709	6 999	6 187	2 846
20 to 49	10 087	769	4 826	2 805	1 687
50 or more	8 172	367	5 433	1 355	1 017
Mobile home or trailer	26 971	7 450	6 647	6 289	6 585
Other	3 442	927	820	634	1 061
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
All housing units	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
1989 to March 1990	20 540	5 368	4 652	6 111	4 409
1985 to 1988	99 652	22 334	26 434	29 476	21 408
1980 to 1984	121 714	27 591	31 835	34 165	28 123
1970 to 1979	278 379	70 471	69 673	75 488	62 747
1960 to 1969	180 597	48 904	46 877	40 273	44 543
1950 to 1959	123 123	30 158	32 076	24 574	36 315
1940 to 1949	82 283	19 888	18 507	16 499	27 389
1939 or earlier	94 379	22 262	18 300	27 366	26 451
Median	1971	1970	1971	1972	1968
BEDROOMS					
All housing units	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
No bedroom	10 611	2 363	2 727	2 773	2 748
1 bedroom	89 884	19 407	26 146	23 889	20 442
2 bedrooms	354 815	89 907	82 034	92 761	90 113
3 bedrooms	461 189	115 898	113 773	114 123	117 395
4 bedrooms	72 753	16 589	21 003	17 112	18 049
5 or more bedrooms	11 415	2 812	2 671	3 294	2 638
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
No bedroom	1 704	466	427	493	318
1 bedroom	15 664	3 603	3 048	4 738	4 275
2 bedrooms	177 881	44 488	36 863	48 437	48 093
3 bedrooms	355 267	85 774	88 319	91 468	89 706
4 bedrooms	60 127	13 226	17 872	14 318	14 711
5 or more bedrooms	9 434	2 344	2 305	2 768	2 017
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
No bedroom	5 361	964	1 600	1 360	1 437
1 bedroom	56 898	12 243	18 419	14 742	11 494
2 bedrooms	126 260	32 785	34 357	32 130	26 988
3 bedrooms	72 712	21 696	18 513	15 037	17 466
4 bedrooms	8 636	2 395	2 257	1 891	2 093
5 or more bedrooms	1 235	349	253	318	315

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
PLUMBING FACILITIES					
All housing units	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
Complete plumbing facilities	982 261	241 093	245 654	249 522	245 992
Locking complete plumbing facilities	18 406	5 883	2 700	4 430	5 393
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
Complete plumbing facilities	611 742	147 463	147 674	160 098	156 507
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8 335	2 438	1 160	2 124	2 613
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
Complete plumbing facilities	266 407	68 712	74 766	64 535	58 394
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4 695	1 720	633	943	1 399
SOURCE OF WATER					
All housing units	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
Public system or private company	815 155	207 741	220 936	192 068	194 410
Individual drilled well	154 969	33 674	24 538	52 441	44 316
Individual dug well	19 695	2 715	2 003	4 254	10 723
Some other source	10 848	2 846	877	5 189	1 936
SEWAGE DISPOSAL					
All housing units	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
Public sewer	601 188	142 818	174 737	136 270	147 363
Septic tank or cesspool	382 467	98 714	71 231	113 371	99 151
Other means	17 012	5 444	2 386	4 311	4 871
KITCHEN FACILITIES					
All housing units	1 000 667	246 976	248 354	253 952	251 385
Complete kitchen facilities	984 291	242 205	245 395	249 907	246 784
Locking complete kitchen facilities	16 376	4 771	2 959	4 045	4 601
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Occupied housing units	891 179	220 333	224 233	227 700	218 913
Utility gas	470 320	98 396	137 002	116 205	118 717
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	103 366	39 062	13 947	22 711	27 646
Electricity	202 634	48 079	55 321	50 522	48 712
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 669	547	392	381	349
Cool or coke	93	24	18	43	8
Wood	111 092	33 679	17 046	37 432	22 935
Solar energy	261	49	92	93	27
Other fuel	979	319	177	165	318
No fuel used	765	178	238	148	201
TELEPHONE IN UNIT					
Occupied housing units	891 179	220 333	224 233	227 700	218 913
Telephone in unit	793 643	189 093	207 020	205 267	192 263
No telephone in unit	97 536	31 240	17 213	22 433	26 650
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
None	36 228	10 663	6 924	7 166	11 475
1	175 223	43 558	40 188	43 957	47 520
2	276 613	66 675	69 250	73 805	66 883
3 or more	132 013	29 005	32 472	37 294	33 242
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
None	51 432	16 348	12 204	8 100	14 780
1	127 314	31 961	36 655	31 909	26 789
2	75 888	18 292	22 336	20 632	14 628
3 or more	16 468	3 831	4 204	4 837	3 596
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM					
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8 335	2 438	1 160	2 124	2 613
1.00 or less	7 529	2 188	1 046	1 918	2 377
1.01 or more	806	250	114	206	236
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4 695	1 720	633	943	1 399
1.00 or less	3 972	1 405	562	806	1 199
1.01 or more	723	315	71	137	200
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Occupied housing units	236 533	61 559	49 326	60 511	65 137
Owner-occupied housing units	188 502	47 319	37 811	50 026	53 346
Locking complete plumbing facilities	4 687	1 596	494	915	1 682
No telephone in unit	11 922	4 052	1 745	2 176	3 949
No vehicle available	47 674	14 717	10 019	9 472	13 466

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
	891 179	220 333	224 233	227 700	218 913
Occupied housing units					
PERSONS IN UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
1 person	124 471	30 289	28 495	30 692	34 995
2 persons	231 204	55 455	53 771	64 369	57 609
3 persons	112 952	27 993	28 359	28 719	27 881
4 persons	96 716	23 088	24 936	24 813	23 879
5 persons	36 618	8 349	8 975	9 676	9 618
6 persons	11 619	2 851	2 817	2 755	3 196
7 or more persons	6 497	1 876	1 481	1 198	1 942
Median	2.30	2.31	2.35	2.28	2.27
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
1 person	89 303	20 858	27 098	22 041	19 306
2 persons	70 762	17 443	20 803	18 137	14 379
3 persons	46 052	12 750	12 094	11 034	10 174
4 persons	36 680	10 548	8 880	8 574	8 678
5 persons	17 024	5 000	4 162	3 558	4 304
6 persons	6 683	2 040	1 401	1 498	1 744
7 or more persons	4 598	1 793	961	636	1 208
Median	2.15	2.32	2.01	2.09	2.24
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
1989 to March 1990	59 099	14 209	14 138	17 547	13 205
1985 to 1988	149 302	33 686	39 166	43 782	32 668
1980 to 1984	100 526	22 853	23 613	28 762	25 298
1970 to 1979	160 450	40 789	37 743	41 461	40 457
1960 to 1969	77 727	20 036	19 598	16 475	21 618
1959 or earlier	72 973	18 328	14 576	14 195	25 874
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
1989 to March 1990	128 116	30 654	37 022	34 681	25 759
1985 to 1988	89 681	23 190	25 717	21 082	19 692
1980 to 1984	25 712	7 929	6 619	5 062	6 102
1970 to 1979	17 274	5 271	4 061	3 218	4 724
1960 to 1969	5 169	1 728	1 186	695	1 560
1959 or earlier	5 150	1 660	794	740	1 956
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER					
Owner-occupied housing units	620 077	149 901	148 834	162 222	159 120
Under 25 years	11 694	2 986	2 526	3 355	2 827
25 to 34 years	85 878	19 630	22 909	22 830	20 509
35 to 44 years	123 443	28 853	33 736	31 282	29 572
45 to 54 years	106 567	25 397	27 639	27 757	25 774
55 to 64 years	103 993	25 716	24 213	26 972	27 092
65 to 74 years	109 022	27 288	23 049	28 906	29 779
75 years and over	79 480	20 031	14 762	21 120	23 567
Renter-occupied housing units	271 102	70 432	75 399	65 478	59 793
Under 25 years	38 258	8 683	11 308	10 972	7 295
25 to 34 years	83 372	20 137	25 540	20 529	17 166
35 to 44 years	53 147	13 344	15 390	12 527	11 886
45 to 54 years	27 568	7 567	6 922	6 510	6 569
55 to 64 years	20 726	6 461	4 724	4 455	5 086
65 to 74 years	22 529	6 965	5 507	4 741	5 316
75 years and over	25 502	7 275	6 008	5 744	6 475
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS					
Condominium housing units	8 784	811	3 726	1 692	2 555
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	2 960	205	1 415	611	729
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	3 432	460	1 554	594	824
Vacant condominium housing units	2 392	146	757	487	1 002
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 122	27 777	37 076	31 150	28 676
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 889	15 457	20 389	18 957	16 432
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	258 065	66 308	73 637	61 516	56 604
Less than \$100	7 724	2 334	1 788	1 496	2 106
\$100 to \$199	30 854	11 060	5 785	5 557	8 452
\$200 to \$299	57 774	16 559	11 201	15 938	14 076
\$300 to \$399	64 839	15 273	18 864	17 908	12 794
\$400 to \$499	39 310	6 868	16 029	9 586	6 827
\$500 to \$599	17 229	2 810	8 106	3 734	2 579
\$600 to \$749	8 515	1 154	4 281	1 801	1 279
\$750 to \$999	3 311	301	1 676	701	633
\$1,000 or more	956	47	583	149	177
No cash rent	27 553	9 902	5 324	4 646	7 681
Median (dollars)	328	290	383	328	299
Mean (dollars)	341	299	395	342	315

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	433 048	104 058	111 824	109 352	107 814
With a mortgage	241 412	56 484	72 086	61 809	51 033
Less than \$200	5 900	2 221	839	1 088	1 752
\$200 to \$299	24 480	8 149	4 726	5 716	5 889
\$300 to \$399	39 935	10 873	8 645	10 832	9 585
\$400 to \$499	44 917	11 667	10 977	12 371	9 902
\$500 to \$599	38 925	8 295	11 683	10 629	8 318
\$600 to \$799	47 870	8 971	17 357	12 232	9 310
\$800 to \$999	21 857	3 773	9 229	5 133	3 722
\$1,000 to \$1,499	13 459	2 071	6 487	2 899	2 002
\$1,500 to \$1,999	2 541	308	1 347	532	354
\$2,000 or more	1 528	156	796	377	199
Median (dollars)	514	460	593	508	484
Mean (dollars)	578	511	668	569	534
Not mortgaged	191 636	47 574	39 738	47 543	56 781
Less than \$100	19 176	4 950	2 321	5 302	6 603
\$100 to \$199	107 742	27 782	19 078	30 027	30 855
\$200 to \$299	50 920	11 474	13 701	10 254	15 491
\$300 to \$399	9 408	2 301	3 052	1 339	2 716
\$400 or more	4 390	1 067	1 586	621	1 116
Median (dollars)	173	168	193	162	173
Mean (dollars)	184	180	209	170	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	433 048	104 058	111 824	109 352	107 814
Less than \$20,000	163 579	45 373	31 410	39 879	46 917
Less than 20 percent	59 613	15 945	9 956	16 677	17 035
20 to 24 percent	19 389	5 578	3 802	4 562	5 447
25 to 29 percent	17 332	5 382	3 345	4 008	4 597
30 to 34 percent	13 655	3 927	2 733	3 295	3 700
35 percent or more	48 794	13 665	10 639	10 574	13 916
Not computed	4 796	876	935	763	2 222
Median	25.1	25.7	27.2	23.2	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	118 623	28 933	28 935	33 028	27 727
Less than 20 percent	76 081	19 116	16 346	20 978	19 641
20 to 24 percent	18 925	4 662	5 099	5 509	3 655
25 to 29 percent	11 642	2 716	3 479	3 398	2 049
30 to 34 percent	6 271	1 270	2 096	1 714	1 191
35 percent or more	5 555	1 151	1 886	1 391	1 127
Not computed	149	18	29	38	64
Median	15.6	15.1	17.7	15.7	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	76 387	16 338	23 452	19 257	17 340
Less than 20 percent	58 315	13 151	15 823	15 067	14 274
20 to 24 percent	11 137	1 936	4 685	2 723	1 793
25 to 29 percent	4 567	786	1 910	1 020	851
30 to 34 percent	1 488	352	613	294	229
35 percent or more	795	111	407	142	135
Not computed	85	2	14	11	58
Median	13.1	12.4	14.8	12.8	12.1
\$50,000 or more	74 459	13 414	28 027	17 188	15 830
Less than 20 percent	65 956	12 240	23 779	15 210	14 727
20 to 24 percent	5 525	767	2 762	1 234	762
25 to 29 percent	1 801	224	889	465	223
30 to 34 percent	566	69	291	135	71
35 percent or more	474	43	279	116	36
Not computed	137	71	27	28	11
Median	11.3	10.9	11.8	11.3	10.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	258 065	66 308	73 637	61 516	56 604
Less than \$10,000	96 182	29 571	22 140	19 670	24 801
Less than 20 percent	3 653	1 160	820	821	852
20 to 24 percent	4 793	1 612	996	932	1 253
25 to 29 percent	7 072	2 383	1 637	1 329	1 723
30 to 34 percent	6 412	2 218	1 253	1 182	1 759
35 percent or more	57 667	16 468	14 299	12 809	14 091
Not computed	16 585	5 730	3 135	2 597	5 123
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	73 809	18 866	20 695	18 898	15 350
Less than 20 percent	11 727	3 717	2 023	2 865	3 122
20 to 24 percent	13 483	3 654	3 043	3 904	2 882
25 to 29 percent	13 955	3 322	3 978	3 985	2 670
30 to 34 percent	10 281	2 289	3 340	2 760	1 892
35 percent or more	16 453	3 057	6 610	4 005	2 781
Not computed	7 910	2 827	1 701	1 379	2 003
Median	27.8	26.0	30.7	27.5	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	59 306	12 753	19 798	15 873	10 882
Less than 20 percent	32 996	7 790	9 004	9 786	6 416
20 to 24 percent	12 379	2 121	5 020	3 352	1 886
25 to 29 percent	5 461	754	2 765	1 170	772
30 to 34 percent	2 017	309	1 031	325	352
35 percent or more	1 092	155	567	223	147
Not computed	5 361	1 624	1 411	1 017	1 309
Median	16.3	14.3	20.2	15.2	14.9
\$35,000 or more	28 768	5 118	11 004	7 075	5 571
Less than 20 percent	24 405	4 171	9 481	6 221	4 532
20 to 24 percent	1 475	137	711	344	283
25 to 29 percent	303	3	227	42	31
30 to 34 percent	61	5	36	20	7
35 percent or more	83	3	37	36	718
Not computed	2 441	799	512	412	107
Median	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.7	10.7

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Arkansas					District 1	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
TENURE							
Occupied housing units	760 305	120 971	5 118	2 999	5 273	186 168	32 923
Owner-occupied housing units	550 646	64 124	2 946	1 678	2 664	133 814	15 470
Renter-occupied housing units	209 659	56 847	2 172	1 321	2 609	52 354	17 453
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	376 715	52 721	1 791	1 319	1 852	91 367	12 235
With a mortgage	211 240	27 506	1 259	998	1 407	49 764	6 428
Less than \$300	24 261	5 841	150	61	217	8 466	1 885
\$300 to \$499	72 803	11 134	465	329	413	19 644	2 769
\$500 to \$699	59 220	7 014	400	310	481	12 507	1 286
\$700 to \$999	38 199	2 899	194	209	226	6 705	401
\$1,000 to \$1,499	12 759	586	39	61	70	1 984	87
\$1,500 or more	3 998	32	11	28	—	458	—
Not mortgaged	165 475	25 215	532	321	445	41 603	5 807
Less than \$100	15 612	3 483	67	6	54	4 087	842
\$100 to \$199	93 349	13 869	324	160	241	24 337	3 339
\$200 to \$299	44 450	6 211	106	121	113	10 142	1 313
\$300 to \$399	8 243	1 103	30	19	21	2 115	183
\$400 or more	3 821	549	5	15	16	922	130
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	197 869	55 671	2 115	1 321	2 540	48 804	16 879
Less than \$200	24 378	13 722	277	103	301	8 001	5 315
\$200 to \$299	43 485	12 878	565	482	723	12 354	4 069
\$300 to \$499	83 284	18 960	1 015	522	876	17 469	4 417
\$500 to \$749	21 280	4 114	158	104	266	3 251	669
\$750 to \$999	2 863	428	7	8	27	248	53
\$1,000 or more	895	49	—	12	—	41	6
No cash rent	21 684	5 520	93	90	347	7 440	2 350
Median (dollars)	349	288	333	312	317	304	248
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units	760 305	120 971	5 118	2 999	5 273	186 168	32 923
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8 214	4 603	160	14	62	2 512	1 617
No vehicle available	52 677	33 989	530	243	576	15 534	11 356
State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2			
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander
TENURE							
Occupied housing units	608	433	853	188 376	33 689	905	785
Owner-occupied housing units	288	235	481	131 163	16 370	562	485
Renter-occupied housing units	320	198	372	57 213	17 319	343	300
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	206	185	330	96 331	14 510	382	392
With a mortgage	134	107	228	61 697	9 636	279	314
Less than \$300	7	—	42	4 430	1 083	32	6
\$300 to \$499	74	29	86	16 302	3 113	79	98
\$500 to \$699	41	45	82	17 893	3 236	78	45
\$700 to \$999	12	27	11	14 923	1 785	72	127
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	7	6 041	400	12	28
\$1,500 or more	—	6	—	2 108	19	6	10
Not mortgaged	72	78	102	34 634	4 874	103	78
Less than \$100	11	2	21	1 989	323	9	4
\$100 to \$199	52	50	62	16 593	2 396	54	29
\$200 to \$299	6	11	10	11 955	1 645	33	38
\$300 to \$399	3	—	—	2 644	377	7	11
\$400 or more	—	15	9	1 453	133	—	7
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	320	198	363	55 582	17 192	343	300
Less than \$200	57	7	65	4 712	2 794	47	13
\$200 to \$299	67	57	69	8 046	2 955	94	58
\$300 to \$499	143	79	96	26 412	8 030	156	170
\$500 to \$749	10	28	17	9 862	2 430	41	34
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	1 476	195	—	22
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	554	21	—	8
No cash rent	43	27	116	4 520	767	5	17
Median (dollars)	320	354	285	397	361	336	383
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
Occupied housing units	608	433	853	188 376	33 689	905	785
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	16	—	13	1 317	458	16	—
No vehicle available	73	38	69	11 485	7 425	96	67

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 3					District 4						
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder						
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)		
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	219 747	3 130	2 714	1 466	1 626	166 014	51 229	891	315	1 190		
Owner-occupied housing units	158 337	1 378	1 531	784	660	127 332	30 906	565	174	648		
Renter-occupied housing units	61 410	1 752	1 183	682	966	38 682	20 323	326	141	542		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	106 455	1 223	916	610	476	82 562	24 753	287	132	406		
With a mortgage	59 762	751	672	499	350	40 017	10 691	174	78	279		
Less than \$300	6 550	102	78	50	51	4 815	2 771	33	5	79		
\$300 to \$499	22 398	319	245	202	106	14 459	4 933	67	—	84		
\$500 to \$699	17 211	263	225	188	129	11 609	2 229	56	32	69		
\$700 to \$999	9 860	50	99	44	43	6 711	663	11	11	42		
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 845	17	20	9	21	1 889	82	7	24	5		
\$1,500 or more	898	—	5	6	—	534	13	—	6	—		
Nat mortgaged	46 693	472	244	111	126	42 545	14 062	113	54	127		
Less than \$100	5 180	78	40	4	14	4 356	2 240	7	—	15		
\$100 to \$199	29 492	299	150	63	67	22 927	7 835	68	18	82		
\$200 to \$299	10 092	89	29	44	37	12 261	3 164	38	28	30		
\$300 to \$399	1 319	—	20	—	8	2 165	543	—	8	—		
\$400 or more	610	6	5	—	—	836	280	—	—	—		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	57 530	1 737	1 126	682	910	35 953	19 863	326	141	542		
Less than \$200	6 570	229	125	83	100	5 095	5 384	48	—	98		
\$200 to \$299	14 552	580	303	339	323	8 533	5 274	101	28	181		
\$300 to \$499	25 772	778	587	200	344	13 631	5 735	129	73	110		
\$500 to \$749	5 258	105	85	34	90	2 909	910	22	8	37		
\$750 to \$999	687	11	—	3	—	452	169	7	5	5		
\$1,000 or more	137	8	—	4	—	163	14	—	—	—		
No cash rent	4 554	26	26	19	53	5 170	2 377	19	27	111		
Median (dollars)	342	312	342	273	303	326	264	307	379	265		
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS												
Occupied housing units	219 747	3 130	2 714	1 466	1 626	166 014	51 229	891	315	1 190		
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2 914	23	106	14	12	1 471	2 505	22	—	28		
No vehicle available	14 233	613	230	125	142	11 425	14 595	131	13	241		

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent									
		Year structure built		Bedrooms				Locking complete plumbing facilities		With public water system or private company	
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium				With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
The State	1 000 667	24.2	9.4	10.0	8.4	.9	1.8	81.5	60.1	1.6	
District 1	246 976	22.4	9.0	8.8	7.9	.3	2.4	84.1	57.8	1.9	
COUNTY											
Arkansas County	9 575	14.3	14.3	8.1	8.8	.2	1.4	91.4	71.8	.8	
Clay County	8 362	15.5	13.2	9.5	7.1	—	2.4	84.0	60.1	2.4	
Cleburne County	10 802	32.6	6.8	8.5	7.9	.5	1.2	65.3	29.3	1.5	
Craighead County	28 434	27.5	7.7	8.8	8.6	.9	.6	92.2	68.7	.7	
Crittenden County	18 875	23.5	4.2	9.0	8.8	.6	3.4	97.8	81.0	2.7	
Cross County	7 254	23.5	10.0	5.2	8.2	.2	1.3	94.2	59.3	.7	
Fulton County	4 839	21.3	9.4	10.3	6.3	—	6.2	39.3	24.7	6.5	
Greene County	13 216	24.7	10.1	6.4	7.1	.1	1.4	74.6	57.0	1.0	
Independence County	12 838	25.0	9.1	7.2	8.0	.1	1.9	81.0	34.8	1.4	
Izard County	5 535	20.7	8.7	8.6	5.8	.4	4.5	69.1	27.9	3.2	
Jackson County	8 086	15.4	7.8	9.5	6.3	.3	2.5	83.1	63.3	2.1	
Lawrence County	7 692	18.7	10.7	6.9	6.8	—	1.3	80.1	55.1	1.6	
Lee County	5 085	19.5	12.9	8.5	9.0	.4	5.4	88.6	57.5	3.6	
Lonoke County	15 009	33.3	8.3	6.6	10.1	.1	2.0	85.8	47.3	2.1	
Mississippi County	22 232	20.0	8.9	9.7	7.7	.1	1.6	98.0	79.8	1.5	
Monroe County	5 063	17.7	11.9	10.4	8.1	.2	3.8	88.6	63.0	2.0	
Phillips County	11 094	11.5	11.9	11.8	8.3	.2	2.3	97.3	76.0	1.6	
Poinsett County	10 271	19.9	8.6	8.9	5.7	.3	1.2	95.5	63.0	.8	
Prairie County	4 340	18.6	15.9	9.2	7.4	—	5.2	73.2	48.5	4.6	
Randolph County	7 343	23.7	6.8	11.5	7.3	.2	2.5	56.1	45.2	2.2	
St. Francis County	10 958	23.0	7.1	9.9	8.5	.3	2.9	92.1	65.7	1.9	
Sevier County	3 739	19.4	16.7	10.2	7.8	—	9.3	48.9	21.7	4.4	
Sharp County	7 617	19.1	6.3	7.9	5.6	1.4	2.5	67.4	18.3	2.1	
Stone County	4 548	29.1	5.8	14.8	7.2	—	8.5	49.3	23.8	7.3	
Woodruff County	4 169	14.4	10.8	7.9	7.7	.1	2.2	88.6	66.5	1.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Blytheville city	8 902	13.7	7.8	11.9	10.0	—	.8	99.8	98.7	1.1	
Forrest City city	5 195	18.6	8.1	12.8	7.4	.4	1.9	100.0	97.1	1.0	
Jonesboro city	19 537	29.7	7.2	10.8	10.1	1.3	.4	98.1	82.8	.8	
Paragould city	7 904	24.7	9.9	8.1	7.4	.2	.5	95.6	87.6	.4	
Stuttgart city	4 408	12.4	14.4	9.0	9.7	—	.6	99.8	99.8	.6	
West Memphis city	10 505	17.2	1.6	9.9	8.3	.8	1.1	100.0	99.3	1.0	
District 2	248 354	25.3	7.4	11.6	9.5	1.5	1.1	89.0	70.4	1.2	
COUNTY											
Conway County	8 009	20.8	13.2	8.3	8.5	—	2.3	59.5	39.7	2.0	
Faulkner County	23 397	37.3	6.7	8.9	8.6	.2	1.4	76.2	48.7	1.2	
Perry County	3 702	26.7	8.9	10.6	6.4	.2	6.5	57.8	15.5	6.2	
Pulaski County	151 538	21.9	7.2	14.0	10.9	1.9	.6	97.2	87.1	.8	
Saline County	24 602	34.3	5.5	4.6	7.6	.5	.7	82.4	47.4	.9	
Van Buren County	7 580	30.8	8.0	12.6	5.8	6.5	5.0	69.4	24.7	5.3	
White County	21 658	26.2	7.4	7.8	6.7	.4	1.6	83.2	50.5	1.6	
Yell County	7 868	25.3	11.3	9.2	6.9	.2	2.4	68.6	39.1	1.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Benton city	7 453	20.4	9.3	6.8	8.0	.3	.7	99.9	97.1	.9	
Conway city	10 139	37.2	8.5	11.5	10.6	.6	.3	96.8	93.3	.4	
Jacksonville city	10 890	23.2	1.1	10.7	9.7	.2	.4	99.9	98.3	.6	
Little Rock city	80 985	19.7	9.7	18.3	11.5	2.8	.5	99.5	97.2	1.0	
North Little Rock city	27 255	12.2	7.0	13.1	10.5	1.1	.3	99.7	98.1	.4	
Sevier city	5 572	26.6	6.2	10.2	7.1	1.5	.3	99.7	92.5	.8	
Sherwood city	7 375	35.2	1.5	6.3	12.4	1.2	.1	100.0	95.2	.2	
District 3	253 952	27.5	10.8	10.5	8.0	.7	1.7	75.6	53.7	1.6	
COUNTY											
Baxter County	15 549	26.8	3.2	7.9	5.6	1.2	1.3	60.5	36.9	.8	
Benton County	41 444	33.3	9.1	7.7	8.6	2.0	.8	76.9	49.9	.9	
Boone County	12 380	23.0	11.8	8.6	10.3	.2	2.2	68.8	35.3	2.0	
Carroll County	8 740	29.0	18.5	10.7	9.5	1.1	2.7	57.4	44.4	2.6	
Crawford County	16 711	33.8	9.2	8.2	6.4	—	2.1	85.7	43.7	1.8	
Franklin County	6 228	26.2	16.3	9.0	6.6	.1	1.6	73.8	37.1	.9	
Johnson County	7 984	27.8	14.9	8.8	7.6	—	3.3	77.5	35.1	2.5	
Logan County	8 539	21.5	18.2	8.5	5.6	—	2.1	65.3	42.6	1.9	
Madison County	5 182	24.8	14.4	8.9	7.8	—	8.9	33.1	14.8	7.8	
Marion County	6 139	27.1	6.9	9.8	6.7	—	2.9	42.1	32.9	2.6	
Newton County	3 439	23.7	13.2	13.4	9.2	—	13.8	49.4	6.7	9.2	
Polk County	7 732	27.0	12.7	10.3	7.5	—	1.8	47.2	35.0	1.4	
Pope County	18 430	34.1	7.3	7.1	8.5	.3	1.1	72.9	50.7	1.1	
Scott County	4 485	25.5	11.2	8.1	6.4	.1	3.2	40.5	36.0	2.2	
Sebastian County	43 621	20.3	12.4	16.0	8.4	.2	.6	95.7	84.1	.9	
Washington County	47 349	27.3	10.3	12.5	8.6	.8	1.4	84.4	68.0	1.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bentonville city	4 490	30.8	10.1	9.8	9.4	.6	.1	97.1	90.6	.2	
Fayetteville city	18 826	30.5	10.3	20.7	8.8	1.7	.5	98.9	95.8	.8	
Fort Smith city	33 054	16.6	13.1	19.1	9.1	.3	.4	100.0	98.0	.8	
Rogers city	10 291	35.6	5.7	9.8	8.4	.4	.4	96.6	85.3	.8	
Russellville city	8 653	35.1	6.1	9.7	7.7	.6	.4	98.3	88.7	.9	
Springdale city	11 994	24.5	5.0	8.1	7.1	.5	.4	97.1	87.1	.4	
Von Buren city	5 798	33.9	10.6	9.3	7.9	—	.4	99.8	89.1	1.0	
District 4	251 385	21.5	10.5	9.2	8.2	1.0	2.1	77.3	58.6	1.8	

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 4—Con.										
COUNTY										
Ashley County	9 820	16.7	8.5	8.3	8.9	—	1.9	74.2	62.9	1.4
Bradley County	5 092	20.9	14.1	8.0	7.9	6	2.8	74.9	58.9	2.7
Calhoun County	2 437	27.2	7.3	5.8	8.5	—	3.9	58.6	44.9	2.0
Chicot County	6 191	19.8	9.6	8.0	10.9	1	2.7	83.3	66.3	2.6
Clark County	8 807	20.0	12.4	9.2	9.4	2	1.7	76.9	57.7	2.0
Cleveland County	3 322	25.7	10.3	4.9	6.7	—	3.8	85.6	15.2	2.9
Calumet County	10 690	20.2	9.6	8.0	9.9	3	3.3	83.5	60.8	1.8
Dallas County	4 049	24.1	14.9	6.4	9.5	7	4.1	74.7	59.8	2.6
Desho County	6 706	18.9	11.0	10.3	8.2	6	1.4	86.5	76.0	2.3
Drew County	7 159	20.5	12.5	6.5	8.3	—	2.6	89.3	53.5	1.6
Gorlond County	37 966	26.1	10.4	12.4	7.2	5.0	1.0	76.8	70.5	1.3
Grant County	5 540	25.1	8.9	3.5	10.0	—	1.5	80.8	27.9	1.8
Hempstead County	9 690	22.9	14.5	8.7	6.2	—	3.3	57.2	47.3	2.1
Hot Spring County	11 378	22.2	7.9	7.4	5.6	4	1.4	65.0	38.8	.7
Howard County	5 600	21.3	12.0	8.5	8.2	—	2.9	56.8	48.9	2.9
Jefferson County	33 311	16.1	8.2	9.8	9.1	5	1.2	98.4	75.0	1.1
Lafayette County	4 523	17.7	14.3	12.2	8.6	—	5.7	59.1	43.3	4.1
Lincoln County	4 295	23.4	5.7	8.8	8.4	1	4.9	93.1	41.8	2.4
Little River County	6 171	27.3	8.4	9.1	8.4	4	3.0	63.4	44.7	2.6
Miller County	16 172	21.1	10.2	11.4	6.5	1	1.6	66.6	62.0	1.3
Montgomery County	4 269	27.1	9.4	8.8	6.6	3.4	3.8	33.2	14.8	5.2
Nevada County	4 287	23.8	12.8	7.4	10.6	—	4.7	52.8	41.5	3.8
Ouachita County	13 204	22.5	10.6	8.9	10.5	3	2.8	83.0	61.0	1.9
Pike County	4 550	22.0	10.9	6.1	8.4	1	3.0	46.1	32.9	2.3
Sevier County	5 880	24.1	12.4	9.6	8.2	—	2.5	50.1	41.6	3.8
Union County	20 276	18.8	13.2	8.4	7.6	2	1.4	95.6	66.8	1.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arkadelphia city	3 718	23.9	13.3	16.2	11.3	5	6	100.0	97.4	1.2
Comden city	6 390	15.4	11.8	11.2	9.0	3	1.9	99.2	96.1	.6
El Dorodo city	10 269	10.0	16.5	12.4	8.4	4	4	99.9	98.4	.6
Hot Springs city	17 569	15.5	17.4	18.6	6.6	5.6	1.3	98.7	97.0	1.9
Magnolia city	4 689	15.8	7.9	15.0	9.4	—	1.1	100.0	97.0	.9
Pine Bluff city	23 189	11.7	8.9	12.1	9.0	7	7	99.7	94.0	.7
Texarkana city	9 854	16.6	13.6	14.1	6.4	2	4	98.4	95.9	.5

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit	
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available				
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more		
The State -----	891 179	52.8	11.6	22.7	.2	12.7	9.8	33.9	56.2	10.9	
District 1 -----	220 333	44.7	17.7	21.8	.2	15.5	12.3	34.3	53.5	14.2	
COUNTY											
Arkansas County -----	8 389	55.0	12.3	25.5	.2	7.0	12.1	32.0	55.9	13.4	
Clay County -----	7 504	48.8	21.2	12.6	.2	17.2	10.8	36.9	52.3	14.3	
Cleburne County -----	7 926	25.5	21.3	24.4	—	28.8	6.9	32.2	60.9	9.3	
Craighead County -----	26 285	58.9	11.7	23.2	.1	6.1	7.8	34.6	57.6	10.2	
Crittenden County -----	17 120	59.5	10.6	26.0	.4	3.5	16.0	34.6	49.4	15.9	
Cross County -----	6 754	35.2	25.7	27.2	.3	11.6	12.4	34.3	53.3	15.9	
Fulton County -----	4 010	1.3	29.2	17.5	.6	51.4	8.3	31.9	59.8	12.2	
Greene County -----	12 325	35.5	17.5	30.9	.4	15.6	9.2	33.3	57.5	12.3	
Independence County -----	11 846	35.8	19.1	18.8	.2	26.1	8.1	30.9	61.1	10.9	
Izard County -----	4 684	.7	26.2	29.7	.1	43.2	8.1	36.6	55.3	8.8	
Jackson County -----	7 361	55.0	16.7	17.8	.1	10.4	13.7	36.5	49.8	17.3	
Lawrence County -----	6 857	50.3	23.0	7.1	.1	19.5	10.4	35.8	53.7	14.1	
Lee County -----	4 578	46.0	23.3	15.0	.5	15.2	24.0	36.3	39.6	19.1	
Lonoke County -----	13 866	39.6	13.2	33.6	.7	12.9	7.1	28.8	64.0	12.6	
Mississippi County -----	20 420	64.5	11.2	19.5	.1	4.7	13.9	36.9	49.2	16.6	
Monroe County -----	4 361	46.6	21.6	18.9	.3	12.7	21.2	36.0	42.8	18.6	
Phillips County -----	10 183	64.1	16.4	13.0	.1	6.4	25.1	35.4	39.5	17.2	
Poinsett County -----	9 368	48.8	21.3	21.3	.1	8.5	13.6	36.0	50.4	17.7	
Prairie County -----	3 661	31.6	20.6	25.5	.5	21.7	10.8	31.9	57.2	17.9	
Randolph County -----	6 445	33.9	22.1	10.8	.2	33.0	9.6	31.2	59.2	14.6	
St. Francis County -----	9 958	46.0	19.2	25.2	.3	9.3	19.8	35.2	45.0	18.4	
Searcy County -----	3 117	.9	30.3	10.2	.3	58.3	11.5	30.3	58.3	13.2	
Sharp County -----	5 819	3.3	33.9	23.9	.4	38.5	6.5	41.6	52.0	11.4	
Stone County -----	3 866	1.8	27.6	17.1	—	53.5	10.0	32.7	57.3	12.8	
Woodruff County -----	3 630	47.1	17.4	21.2	—	14.3	19.2	33.2	47.7	17.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Blytheville city -----	8 075	80.2	1.2	17.0	.2	1.5	16.6	37.2	46.2	11.3	
Forrest City city -----	4 756	68.2	3.9	26.0	.1	1.7	25.7	37.7	36.6	16.6	
Jonesboro city -----	17 976	67.4	3.6	26.7	.1	2.2	7.8	35.7	56.5	8.8	
Paragould city -----	7 432	50.8	3.6	42.1	.1	3.4	11.2	36.0	52.9	11.0	
Stuttgart city -----	4 045	69.0	.6	29.2	—	1.1	14.5	34.9	50.6	11.8	
West Memphis city -----	9 879	75.5	1.4	22.2	.2	.7	16.3	35.2	48.4	12.3	
District 2 -----	224 233	61.1	6.2	24.7	.2	7.8	8.5	34.3	57.2	7.7	
COUNTY											
Conway County -----	7 179	42.3	14.1	19.3	.4	24.0	9.8	30.2	60.1	11.9	
Faulkner County -----	21 325	45.2	10.3	31.5	.5	12.6	5.6	29.9	64.6	8.3	
Perry County -----	3 055	13.3	26.9	20.0	.2	39.6	8.3	30.7	61.0	12.2	
Pulaski County -----	137 209	71.5	2.3	24.4	.1	1.7	9.6	36.7	53.7	6.2	
Soline County -----	23 037	60.2	8.8	21.9	.2	8.9	5.1	25.9	69.0	7.5	
Von Buren County -----	5 698	16.4	23.8	21.6	.6	37.6	6.7	38.3	55.0	7.9	
White County -----	19 823	42.4	12.3	25.5	.2	19.6	8.1	33.4	58.4	13.0	
Yell County -----	6 907	38.0	13.7	26.2	.1	21.9	8.6	33.1	58.3	14.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Benton city -----	6 993	90.9	.3	6.9	.1	1.7	8.7	30.8	60.5	8.3	
Conway city -----	9 437	71.7	1.5	25.4	—	1.4	7.0	34.7	58.3	6.3	
Jacksonville city -----	9 854	57.9	.7	40.8	—	.5	6.2	35.1	58.7	7.8	
Little Rock city -----	72 566	71.8	1.1	26.6	.1	.5	10.9	40.3	48.8	5.9	
North Little Rock city -----	24 987	85.2	.4	13.8	—	.5	11.7	37.8	50.5	6.7	
Searcy city -----	5 240	66.2	.9	29.9	—	2.9	9.9	39.8	50.2	7.9	
Sherwood city -----	7 018	82.5	.3	16.6	.1	.5	1.7	26.3	72.0	2.1	
District 3 -----	227 700	51.0	10.0	22.2	.2	16.6	6.7	33.3	60.0	9.9	
COUNTY											
Boxer County -----	13 486	30.2	13.7	33.4	.2	22.5	6.4	39.7	53.8	4.9	
Benton County -----	37 555	54.6	11.7	20.1	.1	13.5	4.9	30.9	64.2	8.8	
Boone County -----	11 131	43.6	10.4	22.7	.4	22.9	6.6	31.9	61.6	7.1	
Corroll County -----	7 550	38.6	17.1	19.1	.2	25.0	6.1	33.1	60.8	10.1	
Crawford County -----	15 251	42.0	13.0	27.6	.2	17.2	6.5	31.6	61.9	12.7	
Franklin County -----	5 578	56.2	8.2	19.0	.2	16.5	8.7	30.3	61.0	14.8	
Johnson County -----	7 059	44.1	12.7	19.2	.1	23.8	8.4	33.4	58.3	13.7	
Logon County -----	7 628	51.3	12.0	15.7	.1	20.9	7.9	32.7	59.3	13.7	
Madison County -----	4 392	23.8	24.5	5.9	—	45.8	6.7	27.5	65.7	12.3	
Mariion County -----	4 970	14.8	19.9	28.4	.7	36.2	6.7	32.2	61.1	9.4	
Newton County -----	2 818	.5	23.5	9.2	.3	66.5	9.0	30.2	60.8	12.1	
Polk County -----	6 827	32.0	16.6	16.6	.4	34.4	8.8	33.2	58.1	13.5	
Pope County -----	16 828	49.4	6.8	28.3	2	15.3	6.5	32.0	61.5	10.2	
Scott County -----	3 957	30.5	14.1	19.1	.3	36.0	7.5	34.5	58.0	16.2	
Sebastian County -----	39 298	64.8	2.8	28.8	.1	3.5	8.5	36.0	55.5	10.1	
Washington County -----	43 372	65.4	7.1	15.6	.1	11.8	5.7	33.8	60.5	8.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION											
Bentonville city -----	4 274	86.7	.7	11.4	—	1.2	7.4	34.7	57.9	9.0	
Fayetteville city -----	16 885	74.9	.6	22.5	—	2.0	7.3	39.2	53.4	7.8	
Fort Smith city -----	29 646	70.8	.5	28.3	—	.4	9.6	39.1	51.3	10.0	
Rogers city -----	9 705	82.9	.8	14.5	.1	1.7	5.2	36.6	58.2	8.0	
Russellville city -----	8 022	68.7	1.4	28.5	—	1.4	7.5	37.3	55.2	10.3	
Springdale city -----	11 422	84.0	1.2	10.9	—	3.9	4.9	36.4	58.8	9.0	
Von Buren city -----	5 409	60.4	2.3	35.0	—	2.3	8.9	36.7	54.4	10.8	
District 4 -----	21B 913	54.2	12.6	22.3	.2	10.7	12.0	33.9	54.1	12.2	

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	No telephone in unit
District 4—Con.										
COUNTY										
Ashley County	8 890	51.4	14.3	21.4	2	12.8	11.0	32.6	56.4	11.8
Bradley County	4 545	41.6	17.6	22.0	—	18.8	12.3	34.1	53.7	12.2
Calhoun County	2 185	38.0	22.9	15.6	1	23.3	12.5	28.1	59.4	8.5
Chicot County	5 557	51.4	21.2	21.6	—	5.8	24.2	36.5	39.3	19.7
Clark County	7 907	55.8	11.4	18.7	1	14.0	12.2	34.4	53.4	11.3
Cleveland County	2 868	20.7	27.4	15.4	1	36.4	8.8	25.7	65.5	10.6
Columbia County	9 638	61.7	12.7	17.6	4	7.5	12.2	35.2	52.6	12.2
Dallas County	3 600	41.3	19.4	17.5	—	21.9	13.1	34.1	52.8	13.4
Desho County	5 957	51.5	18.1	26.0	2	4.2	20.3	34.6	45.0	20.5
Drew County	6 342	45.3	21.2	18.8	—	14.7	12.6	32.3	55.1	13.9
Garland County	30 836	51.9	8.6	32.1	.3	7.1	10.8	38.5	50.7	8.7
Grant County	5 118	45.3	14.9	20.2	—	19.6	5.4	25.3	69.4	9.9
Hempstead County	8 212	58.7	16.0	14.8	4	10.1	12.7	35.2	52.1	16.1
Hop Spring County	10 115	49.0	13.0	22.2	.3	15.4	8.4	30.4	61.2	11.2
Howard County	4 975	57.2	16.4	16.3	—	10.1	10.3	31.9	57.8	15.2
Jefferson County	30 001	63.9	5.8	25.4	1	4.8	13.2	34.2	52.7	10.7
Lafayette County	3 584	61.2	15.8	12.8	—	10.2	17.7	34.1	48.2	18.1
Lincoln County	3 798	36.0	28.5	18.4	1	17.0	13.5	31.9	54.6	18.0
Little River County	5 150	45.0	15.2	23.8	—	16.0	8.6	34.0	57.4	14.5
Miller County	14 273	61.1	8.1	24.3	.1	6.4	10.3	34.8	55.0	8.4
Montgomery County	3 062	18.0	23.4	18.7	2	39.7	5.9	30.5	63.6	11.8
Nevada County	3 798	51.7	18.3	15.1	.1	14.9	13.3	35.5	51.2	17.3
Ouachita County	11 712	65.1	10.3	15.8	2	8.6	13.1	31.9	55.0	11.8
Pike County	3 855	36.1	21.9	15.9	—	26.1	7.9	29.1	63.0	12.8
Sevier County	5 118	40.0	16.8	24.7	—	18.5	9.5	31.3	59.2	14.8
Union County	17 819	66.8	7.6	21.0	.2	4.4	12.2	34.7	53.1	12.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arkadelphia city	3 454	75.6	1.2	21.4	—	1.9	17.1	38.4	44.6	13.6
Camden city	5 746	80.4	1.3	16.5	—	1.9	16.9	36.7	46.4	11.5
El Dorado City	9 158	80.5	.8	18.0	—	.7	14.7	40.1	45.2	14.5
Hot Springs city	14 489	79.8	1.6	17.3	.1	1.2	19.1	43.4	37.5	10.9
Magnolia city	4 282	80.5	.2	18.2	.5	.7	13.9	41.2	45.0	11.5
Pine Bluff city	20 871	74.4	1.5	22.7	1	1.3	15.9	38.0	46.1	11.7
Texarkana city	8 700	76.2	.8	22.5	—	4	13.2	38.6	48.2	7.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—		Median grass rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
				Median selected monthly owner casts as a percentage of household income in 1989		Median selected monthly owner casts as a percentage of household income in 1989	Median selected monthly owner casts as a percentage of household income in 1989		Median selected monthly owner casts as a percentage of household income in 1989					
		Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total		Total		Total	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier		
The State-----	620 077	9.5	24.3	241 412	514	20.0	191 636	173	13.4	271 102	47.3	3.8	328	26.5
District 1-----	149 901	9.5	25.6	56 484	460	20.6	47 574	168	14.0	70 432	43.5	4.8	290	27.6
COUNTY														
Arkansas County-----	5 620	6.8	37.3	2 051	482	20.8	2 192	187	14.1	2 769	38.9	8.3	293	26.5
Clay County-----	5 550	9.4	26.4	1 719	343	20.1	2 257	141	14.1	1 954	44.4	4.5	235	22.8
Cleburne County-----	6 443	12.5	15.0	1 867	474	24.7	1 724	169	12.2	1 483	42.1	4.7	319	26.3
Craighead County-----	17 194	11.5	21.0	8 323	521	19.3	4 873	169	13.1	9 091	53.3	2.3	335	26.8
Crittenden County-----	10 437	10.7	24.8	5 761	537	20.7	2 802	182	14.6	6 683	43.0	4.9	338	28.6
Cross County-----	4 709	11.2	30.3	1 738	492	20.9	1 426	185	14.6	2 045	38.9	5.3	297	26.9
Fulton County-----	3 277	9.2	20.5	602	378	22.6	818	150	13.5	733	52.0	4.0	248	29.1
Greene County-----	9 000	9.9	23.3	3 331	426	18.0	2 915	143	12.3	3 325	48.8	3.4	274	25.1
Independence County-----	8 915	10.4	24.1	3 062	461	19.2	2 627	161	13.5	2 931	44.7	5.5	300	23.7
Izard County-----	3 737	9.8	19.5	792	402	22.5	1 172	169	12.9	947	47.6	2.6	249	25.4
Jackson County-----	5 047	8.6	30.1	1 924	433	20.6	1 927	168	13.9	2 314	46.1	6.1	271	27.5
Lawrence County-----	5 147	8.7	27.0	2 007	343	20.9	1 688	151	14.0	1 710	43.1	6.0	268	28.4
Lee County-----	2 874	4.6	33.4	871	382	22.2	1 058	172	15.8	1 704	28.1	5.2	234	35.0+
Lanark County-----	10 319	10.9	18.9	4 212	570	22.1	2 407	196	13.8	3 547	50.0	3.6	341	25.9
Mississippi County-----	11 101	8.9	28.8	5 299	487	20.6	3 698	183	15.2	9 319	43.5	4.1	315	26.2
Monroe County-----	2 751	8.0	37.7	774	423	23.1	1 200	162	15.5	1 610	38.1	8.8	247	29.6
Phillips County-----	5 470	6.2	41.5	2 108	436	18.6	2 287	173	16.1	4 713	36.3	6.2	253	34.1
Painsett County-----	6 112	8.7	26.3	2 371	419	19.7	2 100	168	13.9	3 256	36.1	6.8	233	27.6
Prairie County-----	2 679	8.2	35.8	756	418	19.5	872	181	15.9	982	33.2	6.4	248	23.4
Randolph County-----	4 827	9.2	20.2	1 660	370	18.4	1 263	140	13.2	1 618	47.2	4.9	262	26.1
St. Francis County-----	6 081	8.1	31.0	2 342	460	22.4	2 037	179	17.3	3 877	36.7	4.5	270	32.6
Searcy County-----	2 481	5.7	31.6	351	322	19.4	639	133	14.2	636	44.7	7.1	234	31.4
Sharp County-----	4 801	7.6	16.1	1 284	392	22.0	1 894	166	13.7	1 018	50.7	3.2	282	25.8
Stone County-----	3 036	11.6	17.7	584	371	23.1	699	138	13.2	830	51.6	4.3	238	31.9
Woods County-----	2 293	7.1	31.2	695	388	22.5	999	176	15.1	1 337	34.5	7.3	236	28.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city-----	3 873	8.6	37.6	2 114	514	20.4	1 524	186	16.9	4 202	42.4	1.9	348	27.7
Farrest City city-----	2 482	5.0	35.2	1 248	447	22.5	987	172	16.2	2 274	40.9	2.9	278	33.5
Janesboro city-----	10 773	11.0	20.6	5 989	555	18.7	3 074	173	12.9	7 203	55.4	.9	344	26.7
Paragould city-----	5 019	11.1	22.5	2 311	423	17.5	1 993	137	12.3	2 413	50.3	1.9	280	26.0
Stuttgart city-----	2 673	5.7	34.6	1 255	518	19.9	1 086	195	13.8	1 372	45.5	6.4	307	27.4
West Memphis city-----	5 704	9.2	28.5	3 688	547	20.5	1 626	181	14.1	4 175	46.5	3.6	343	29.0
District 2-----	148 834	9.5	23.0	72 086	593	19.9	39 738	193	13.1	75 399	49.1	2.6	383	26.4
COUNTY														
Conway County-----	5 486	8.8	29.1	1 415	453	19.8	1 769	172	13.6	1 693	43.1	7.1	299	27.5
Faulkner County-----	15 027	11.4	17.8	6 204	575	20.6	3 709	175	13.0	6 298	55.3	2.5	351	27.3
Perry County-----	2 553	9.2	21.9	639	405	23.5	754	144	13.3	502	43.4	7.8	248	23.0
Pulaski County-----	82 912	8.4	24.6	49 012	631	19.6	22 037	211	13.1	54 297	48.6	2.2	403	26.4
Saline County-----	18 563	11.6	19.4	7 326	580	18.6	4 665	192	12.5	4 474	46.2	2.9	373	24.4
Van Buren County-----	4 689	10.2	18.7	907	430	25.4	1 437	162	13.1	1 009	54.3	4.7	288	26.2
White County-----	14 529	11.1	22.2	4 967	504	20.6	4 015	171	14.0	5 294	50.4	4.4	300	27.7
Yell County-----	5 075	9.0	24.2	1 616	452	21.3	1 352	155	13.5	1 832	50.0	3.8	280	24.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city-----	4 910	9.2	33.2	2 304	541	17.4	2 031	192	13.4	2 083	47.6	2.7	373	26.4
Canway city-----	5 196	12.4	21.7	2 902	592	19.0	1 677	175	13.0	4 241	56.8	2.0	354	28.8
Jacksonville city-----	4 642	11.0	18.0	3 113	594	20.6	981	195	12.3	5 212	55.4	.4	389	24.9
Little Rock city-----	40 925	8.1	26.2	26 086	650	19.8	10 540	222	13.0	31 641	48.9	1.9	415	26.9
North Little Rock city-----	14 712	6.7	32.2	8 492	551	18.5	5 166	196	12.9	10 275	43.4	3.0	370	26.9
Searcy city-----	3 126	13.2	21.8	1 662	559	20.3	1 117	186	13.7	2 114	52.6	3.1	314	28.5
Sherwood city-----	5 132	9.4	16.0	3 685	700	18.6	1 002	222	11.5	1 886	60.1	.8	463	21.7
District 3-----	162 222	10.8	18.9	61 809	508	20.2	47 543	162	12.5	65 478	53.0	2.2	328	24.9
COUNTY														
Baxter County-----	10 859	10.8	10.3	2 930	465	22.1	4 438	174	12.4	2 627	49.9	1.8	344	28.0
Benton County-----	27 454	12.2	11.6	11 502	549	19.5	8 319	175	11.8	10 101	52.5	1.6	369	23.9
Baane County-----	8 470	10.9	18.6	2 809	476	21.4	2 459	161	12.9	2 661	46.7	3.1	327	26.9
Carroll County-----	5 705	9.8	18.2	1 523	465	23.3	1 538	173	12.7	1 845	50.4	2.8	301	24.1
Crawford County-----	11 650	10.8	18.5	4 866	490	21.1	2 908	143	12.8	3 601	53.2	2.7	298	25.3
Franklin County-----	4 409	11.3	22.9	1 292	427	22.8	1 238	142	12.6	1 169	42.7	3.3	268	23.5
Jahnsan County-----	5 307	10.5	24.3	1 467	416	18.5	1 660	140	12.6	1 752	51.6	3.5	267	24.6
Lagan County-----	5 967	8.3	26.0	1 669	376	19.5	1 864	136	13.1	1 661	48.6	5.2	256	26.5
Madison County-----	3 515	9.6	25.9	559	388	21.5	643	132	12.9	877	35.9	8.4	265	24.4
Marian County-----	3 995	9.0	17.5	938	444	23.1	1 172	165	13.1	975	39.5	1.8	287	30.1
Newton County-----	2 345	8.8	25.7	306	328	17.8	403	130	13.3	473	39.5	9.9	207	23.4
Palk County-----	5 203	12.1	19.3	1 135	424	23.1	1 495	132	13.1	1 624	46.5	3.2	255	25.7
Pape County-----	11 919	11.1	17.6	5 108	530	20.9	3 153	167	13.4	4 909	56.3	3.1	328	25.3
Scott County-----	3 088	9.9	25.8	820	388	23.1	804	127	13.2	869	51.6	5.9	241	23.2
Sebastian County-----	25 630	9.4	25.5	13 282	527	18.2	8 395	165	12.4	13 668	54.0	1.9	316	23.7
Washington County-----	26 706	11.8	19.0	11 603	556	19.8	7 054	167	12.4	16 666	57.3	1.0	352	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city-----	2 862	13.5	15.6	1 612	570	20.5	923	171	12.1	1 412	53.5	.9	377	25.4
Fayetteville city-----	7 329	13.5	19.7	4 157	629	19.1	2 130	182	12.3	9 556	65.2	.6	351	28.5
Fort Smith city-----	17 540	9.1	29.9	9 886	536	17.3	6 618	168	12.6	12 106	54.7	1.5	315	23.8
Rogers city-----	6 192	14.8	8.1	3 607	560	19.6	1 869	172	11.7	3 513	58.2	.8	389	24.8
Russellville city-----	4 670	12.8	17.5	2 677	565	20.9	1 500	178	13.0	3 352	62.1	1.9	335	25.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
		Percent with householder moved into unit—	With a mortgage			Not mortgaged				Percent with householder moved into unit—	Specified renter paying cash rent		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989			1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier		
District 4 -----	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	
District 4 -----	159 120	8.3	29.8	51 033	484	19.1	56 781	173	14.0	59 793	43 1	5 9	299	27.4
COUNTY														
Ashley County -----	6 847	8.6	30.4	2 507	499	19.3	2 184	167	13.9	2 043	44 4	7 5	291	25.9
Brodley County -----	3 404	4.6	35.3	1 031	426	19.1	1 251	163	13.4	1 141	32 9	10.8	217	25.2
Calhoun County -----	1 775	8.4	30.0	533	424	16.7	462	160	14.5	410	43 2	10.7	288	20.3
Chicot County -----	3 846	7.1	39.0	953	412	24.6	1 870	197	17.7	1 711	40 6	6.7	266	31.9
Clark County -----	5 439	7.9	33.9	1 572	451	17.4	2 082	168	13.5	2 468	48 9	8.0	274	28.2
Cleveland County -----	2 382	8.5	27.4	521	431	18.8	608	165	14.4	486	43 0	10.5	238	27.6
Columbio County -----	6 928	6.2	35.0	2 049	484	21.1	2 687	170	14.4	2 710	40 3	7.2	282	28.3
Dollos County -----	2 803	8.4	33.5	898	441	20.1	1 002	156	13.3	797	43 7	5.8	265	28.8
Desho County -----	3 934	7.6	32.9	1 424	455	20.2	1 540	183	14.9	2 023	35 0	4.3	249	34.5
Drew County -----	4 565	9.7	28.5	1 328	488	18.8	1 408	172	13.8	1 777	46 5	6.4	281	28.5
Garlond County -----	21 837	10.3	20.8	7 485	523	21.2	8 529	180	13.3	8 999	46 3	2.9	327	28.4
Grant County -----	4 242	8.8	24.8	1 345	514	17.3	1 100	170	13.9	876	44 4	9.7	312	24.2
Hempstead County -----	6 043	8.5	28.8	1 888	421	20.3	1 924	154	13.9	2 169	44 4	9.3	288	28.4
Hot Spring County -----	7 856	8.4	29.3	2 406	455	20.9	2 508	162	13.4	2 259	44 8	8.0	297	24.9
Howard County -----	3 661	7.6	30.6	1 010	445	19.2	1 145	144	13.3	1 314	46 7	7.2	270	21.7
Jefferson County -----	20 121	7.4	31.4	8 291	513	17.0	7 608	190	15.0	9 880	39 9	4.3	337	28.1
Lafayette County -----	2 735	3.4	33.4	688	404	20.9	1 066	159	14.6	849	36 2	14.0	263	29.4
Lincoln County -----	2 866	8.8	32.7	585	426	18.7	961	166	15.3	930	33 3	7.8	253	26.5
Little River County -----	3 945	11.1	24.9	1 102	467	16.7	1 275	159	12.8	1 205	49 0	2.7	288	25.6
Miller County -----	9 754	8.2	29.2	3 411	510	17.5	3 499	168	14.1	4 519	45 3	4.6	328	26.3
Montgomery County -----	2 526	9.9	26.0	410	411	23.6	659	152	13.6	536	36 9	11.0	254	29.0
Nevoda County -----	2 896	9.8	34.5	681	413	19.9	901	158	13.2	902	32 4	8.5	245	25.1
Quoachita County -----	8 571	8.9	35.2	3 063	502	17.7	3 369	173	13.9	3 141	44 9	7.3	286	26.4
Pike County -----	3 081	9.3	28.0	633	428	22.0	974	147	13.3	774	44 2	8.4	243	25.0
Sevier County -----	3 904	9.7	23.9	1 016	415	19.1	1 162	137	13.1	1 214	50 2	2.6	264	23.2
Union County -----	13 159	6.8	34.2	4 203	519	19.2	5 007	183	13.8	4 660	43 2	5.4	311	27.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city -----	1 886	7.4	30.4	805	485	19.0	864	181	12.8	1 568	56 6	1.6	274	27.9
Comden city -----	3 702	8.5	42.1	1 577	510	17.0	1 661	179	14.8	2 044	41 7	8.0	279	27.4
El Dorodo city -----	5 874	6.9	38.4	2 465	499	18.1	2 679	188	14.0	3 284	43 9	3.6	310	28.1
Hot Springs city -----	8 674	7.7	33.2	3 086	494	20.8	4 093	174	14.9	5 815	45 0	3.7	306	29.9
Magnolia city -----	2 545	6.8	40.2	988	503	20.0	1 315	180	14.0	1 737	46 4	3.8	293	27.8
Pine Bluff city -----	12 886	6.8	36.5	5 761	496	17.5	5 422	192	15.7	7 985	40 8	3.7	333	29.1
Texarkona city -----	5 168	7.5	35.9	2 271	511	17.3	2 467	171	14.6	3 532	46 5	3.1	334	27.1

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
The State -----	2 350 725	17.6	23	21 066	21 229	25 294	25 496	10 196	10 395	
District 1 -----	588 588	19.7	40	18 023	18 338	21 728	22 050	7 643	7 950	
COUNTY										
Arkansas County -----	21 653	17.3	267	18 642	20 293	22 063	24 461	8 048	10 241	
Clay County -----	18 107	24.0	207	15 730	16 708	19 008	20 425	6 442	7 444	
Cleburne County -----	19 411	17.0	237	18 603	20 231	21 556	23 387	7 683	9 887	
Craighead County -----	68 956	17.4	152	21 647	22 682	26 573	27 751	10 442	11 603	
Crittenden County -----	49 939	15.0	173	20 272	21 624	24 312	26 233	8 467	10 358	
Cross County -----	19 225	19.7	215	18 199	19 900	21 152	22 953	7 550	9 546	
Fulton County -----	10 037	24.9	274	13 954	15 721	17 299	18 859	5 942	6 793	
Greene County -----	31 804	17.4	180	19 274	20 558	22 671	24 021	7 449	8 813	
Independence County -----	31 192	18.4	210	19 582	20 916	23 724	25 549	7 685	9 298	
Izard County -----	11 364	36.3	158	16 407	17 414	19 833	21 007	7 381	8 755	
Jackson County -----	18 944	25.2	185	15 960	17 323	20 253	21 586	6 283	7 265	
Lawrence County -----	17 457	22.4	169	14 594	16 144	18 964	20 699	6 073	7 039	
Lee County -----	13 053	17.7	275	11 250	12 668	13 372	15 058	5 422	6 774	
Lonoke County -----	39 268	17.6	173	22 943	24 719	27 181	28 848	8 387	10 452	
Mississippi County -----	57 525	19.8	118	18 055	18 989	20 893	22 041	7 641	8 936	
Monroe County -----	11 333	21.2	235	12 393	14 998	16 762	19 208	6 207	7 888	
Phillips County -----	28 838	16.8	161	12 327	13 892	15 545	16 973	5 535	6 517	
Poinsett County -----	24 664	22.9	162	16 222	17 493	19 920	21 337	6 058	7 106	
Prairie County -----	9 518	33.2	195	16 383	17 963	20 892	22 424	6 703	8 171	
Randolph County -----	16 558	16.2	246	15 782	17 639	19 102	21 045	5 650	6 774	
St. Francis County -----	28 497	20.9	142	14 393	15 742	17 514	19 237	6 218	7 281	
Searcy County -----	7 841	25.1	276	12 320	14 203	15 784	17 861	5 434	6 517	
Sharp County -----	14 109	22.8	187	16 423	17 965	19 323	20 529	6 985	8 471	
Stone County-----	9 775	14.5	236	14 540	16 732	17 469	20 193	6 121	8 338	
Woodruff County -----	9 520	26.7	215	13 270	14 777	17 015	19 472	5 641	6 995	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Blytheville city -----	22 906	13.8	227	17 837	19 878	20 839	23 297	8 079	10 734	
Forrest City city -----	13 364	14.1	285	12 405	15 014	16 047	19 432	5 612	7 365	
Jonesboro city -----	46 535	12.7	245	22 383	24 267	28 439	30 343	11 417	13 445	
Paragould city -----	18 540	14.9	293	18 978	20 867	23 248	25 320	7 298	9 006	
Stuttgart city -----	10 420	14.7	443	19 340	21 864	24 770	30 244	7 695	10 781	
West Memphis city -----	28 259	12.3	260	21 108	23 451	26 235	29 285	9 667	11 777	
District 2 -----	587 412	15.2	57	24 931	25 347	29 731	30 255	13 531	14 178	
COUNTY										
Conway County -----	19 151	19.7	182	19 625	21 355	23 768	25 613	7 009	8 572	
Faulkner County -----	60 006	18.4	120	23 037	24 290	27 817	29 092	10 810	12 100	
Perry County -----	7 969	28.0	242	16 683	18 599	20 605	22 987	6 670	8 858	
Pulaski County -----	349 660	12.7	91	26 591	27 175	32 229	33 136	15 909	16 674	
Saline County -----	64 183	15.8	137	27 489	29 037	31 290	32 420	11 332	12 639	
Van Buren County -----	14 008	20.1	195	16 458	17 928	19 848	21 661	7 617	9 781	
White County -----	54 676	19.9	136	19 149	20 243	22 921	24 202	6 927	7 845	
Yell County -----	17 759	23.5	208	18 970	20 314	22 093	23 523	7 693	9 376	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Benton city -----	18 177	14.9	303	23 338	25 490	28 497	31 440	8 530	11 156	
Conway city -----	26 481	14.3	236	21 487	23 474	29 099	32 363	10 968	12 908	
Jacksonville city -----	29 101	13.4	184	24 052	25 927	26 838	30 104	14 397	16 597	
Little Rock city -----	175 795	12.3	148	26 484	27 293	33 466	35 190	16 918	17 931	
North Little Rock city -----	61 741	12.0	190	23 183	24 733	29 162	31 224	12 921	14 617	
Searcy city -----	15 180	15.7	352	19 734	21 964	26 130	29 117	8 025	10 613	
Sherwood city -----	18 893	12.8	352	35 450	37 977	38 336	41 198	20 923	24 770	
District 3 -----	589 523	18.4	45	21 758	22 049	25 756	26 114	10 954	11 291	
COUNTY										
Boater County -----	31 186	20.0	185	18 350	19 302	21 071	22 018	10 415	11 403	
Benton County -----	97 499	18.6	113	25 573	26 468	29 425	30 319	12 631	13 629	
Boone County -----	28 297	18.8	191	20 001	21 310	23 859	25 304	8 161	9 733	
Carroll County -----	18 654	21.0	212	19 744	21 512	23 510	25 015	10 641	11 835	
Crawford County -----	42 493	16.2	156	20 985	22 163	23 669	25 111	8 185	9 888	
Franklin County -----	14 897	21.2	212	17 574	19 241	21 178	23 037	6 473	8 77	
Johnson County -----	18 221	21.3	187	17 538	18 912	20 554	22 135	8 764	10 175	
Logan County -----	20 557	20.6	150	18 346	19 349	20 087	21 770	7 878	11 51	
Madison County -----	11 618	20.4	222	17 449	19 349	20 087	21 770	7 722	9 484	
Marion County -----	12 001	25.2	225	16 660	17 996	20 091	21 400			
Newton County -----	7 666	17.5	291	14 073	16 332	16 805	19 070	4 266	5 96	
Polk County -----	17 347	20.0	185	17 070	18 545	20 619	21 993	6 977	8 179	
Pope County -----	45 883	17.1	160	21 655	23 015	25 636	26 938	9 918	11 408	
Scott County -----	10 205	16.5	309	15 488	17 451	18 776	21 790	6 913	7 708	
Sebastian County -----	99 590	15.2	142	23 566	24 508	28 408	29 724	11 92	12 780	
Washington County -----	113 409	19.1	107	22 729	23 518	27 813	28 727	11 815	12 514	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bentonville city -----	11 257	15.5	397	23 216	26 148	28 556	31 956	11 725	14 119	
Fayetteville city -----	42 099	13.9	234	20 491	21 913	29 132	31 493	11 679	13 84	
Fort Smith city -----	72 798	13.2	195	23 279	24 441	28 875	30 539	12 98	13 54	
Rogers city -----	24 692	14.2	286	25 103	27 292	29 884	32 17	13 948	15 719	
Russellville city -----	21 260	13.0	297	21 725	24 065	26 643	29 93	10 719	12 61	
Springdale city -----	29 941	16.4	217	24 679	26 106	28 429	30 19	12 05	14 14	
Von Buren city -----	14 979	11.2	302	19 841	22 392	27 673	31 13	7 81	9 612	
District 4 -----	585 202	17.2	45	19 426	19 815	23 983	24 41	8 413	8 812	

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)						
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household		
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	
District 4—Con. COUNTY										
Ashley County	24 319	18.1	198	19 679	21 556	23 656	26 192	8 287	10 197	
Bradley County	11 793	17.7	268	16 175	18 300	20 092	23 563	6 398	8 121	
Colhoun County	5 826	26.6	315	20 360	22 035	23 713	26 116	6 745	9 019	
Chicot County	15 713	13.7	312	11 805	13 903	15 224	18 362	5 617	7 286	
Clark County	21 437	18.5	207	17 063	19 275	22 649	25 315	7 000	8 460	
Cleveland County	7 781	23.0	288	18 265	21 259	23 065	26 075	5 647	7 299	
Columbio County	25 691	17.2	214	17 643	19 296	22 123	24 785	7 723	9 319	
Dallas County	9 614	17.3	323	16 407	19 074	21 206	24 818	6 353	8 545	
Desho County	16 798	18.3	272	14 557	16 923	18 684	21 134	5 945	7 347	
Drew County	17 369	17.1	256	17 857	19 955	21 891	23 906	7 736	10 076	
Gorlond County	73 397	13.5	167	19 731	20 763	24 586	25 898	9 444	10 579	
Grant County	13 948	20.8	231	23 241	25 346	26 903	30 059	7 265	9 361	
Hempstead County	21 621	16.7	202	16 263	17 775	19 691	21 627	6 988	8 349	
Hot Spring County	26 115	16.2	190	18 572	20 128	21 735	23 435	6 906	8 496	
Howard County	13 569	20.6	239	20 253	22 301	23 976	26 534	7 685	9 689	
Jefferson County	85 487	15.7	127	20 794	21 850	25 718	27 002	8 904	10 261	
Lafayette County	9 643	21.1	266	12 505	15 178	17 015	20 002	5 715	6 987	
Lincoln County	13 690	23.0	225	17 423	19 488	21 392	24 768	5 313	7 038	
Little River County	13 966	19.2	234	20 332	23 377	24 770	27 783	7 717	10 337	
Miller County	38 467	13.6	199	19 279	21 198	24 291	26 379	8 312	10 163	
Montgomery County	7 841	23.6	240	15 704	17 302	18 536	20 593	6 516	8 298	
Nevado County	10 101	19.3	339	17 707	20 102	21 284	23 716	7 486	9 959	
Quachita County	30 574	16.0	194	20 113	21 998	25 782	27 822	7 071	8 583	
Pike County	10 086	28.4	230	18 117	20 210	21 799	23 390	6 153	7 541	
Sevier County	13 637	21.5	223	18 181	20 179	22 294	24 365	7 027	8 466	
Union County	46 719	17.6	175	20 441	21 640	25 197	26 816	8 906	10 414	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Arkadelphia city	10 014	12.3	426	15 447	18 716	21 428	28 564	7 323	10 377	
Comden city	14 380	12.0	378	17 959	21 581	25 163	29 315	6 702	9 024	
El Dorado city	23 146	13.5	330	18 048	20 318	22 873	25 913	10 321	12 257	
Hot Springs city	32 462	12.8	245	14 943	16 472	20 787	22 697	8 021	9 308	
Magnolia city	11 151	11.6	467	16 756	19 923	21 578	26 768	8 240	11 492	
Pine Bluff city	57 140	14.8	160	18 348	19 939	23 545	25 327	8 804	10 338	
Texarkana city	22 631	13.4	279	17 893	20 176	23 638	26 839	8 980	10 915	

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
			With a mortgage		Nat mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	1 000 667	18.0	512	516	172	173	19.9	20.1	13.3	13.5	327	329	26.3	26.6
District 1 -----	246 976	20.2	457	463	166	169	20.4	20.8	13.8	14.3	288	292	27.3	27.9
ARKANSAS COUNTY														
Arkansas County-----	9 575	17.4	463	501	181	194	19.7	21.9	13.0	15.2	282	304	25.1	28.0
Clay County-----	8 362	24.4	331	355	137	144	18.8	21.1	13.3	15.0	227	243	21.5	24.0
Cleburne County-----	10 802	17.4	456	491	161	177	23.4	26.4	11.1	13.3	296	343	24.5	28.3
Craighead County-----	28 434	17.7	510	532	166	173	18.6	20.1	12.4	13.7	330	341	25.8	27.8
Crittenden County-----	18 875	15.5	525	550	177	188	20.0	21.4	13.5	15.7	328	347	27.5	29.7
Cross County-----	7 254	20.1	472	518	177	193	19.3	22.3	13.3	15.8	287	309	24.7	29.3
Fulton County-----	4 839	25.1	360	395	143	157	20.6	24.7	12.2	14.9	234	260	26.2	31.8
Greene County-----	13 216	17.7	414	437	139	147	16.9	19.1	11.5	13.1	266	281	23.9	26.6
Independence County-----	12 838	18.3	448	474	156	166	18.0	20.3	12.6	14.5	290	310	22.4	25.1
Izard County-----	5 535	37.9	388	419	165	173	21.5	23.6	12.1	13.6	239	260	24.1	27.2
Jackson County-----	8 086	25.0	421	446	163	174	19.4	21.7	13.0	14.8	261	280	26.4	28.7
Lawrence County-----	7 692	22.9	331	356	146	157	19.4	22.4	13.0	15.1	259	277	26.6	30.2
Lee County-----	5 085	18.2	359	406	163	182	18.9	25.8	14.1	17.5	203	258	34.7	46.5
Lake County-----	15 009	18.1	554	585	189	203	21.4	22.9	12.8	14.8	328	352	24.8	27.1
Mississippi County-----	22 232	20.2	474	499	178	187	20.0	21.3	14.4	16.0	309	322	25.4	26.9
Monroe County-----	5 063	21.7	397	449	155	170	19.9	26.0	14.1	16.9	228	263	28.1	31.6
Phillips County-----	11 094	17.2	415	457	164	181	17.1	20.1	14.9	17.4	244	262	32.6	36.4
Poinsett County-----	10 271	23.3	406	433	162	174	18.5	20.7	13.0	14.8	221	246	26.6	28.6
Prairie County-----	4 340	32.6	397	438	173	189	17.8	21.3	14.6	17.2	237	260	22.1	24.7
Randolph County-----	7 343	16.7	355	385	134	146	16.7	20.0	11.9	14.6	249	274	24.5	27.6
St. Francis County-----	10 958	21.2	445	476	172	185	21.4	23.4	16.1	18.5	259	281	30.8	34.4
Sevier County-----	3 739	26.2	293	353	125	140	16.5	22.2	12.6	15.7	217	251	28.3	33.9
Sharp County-----	7 617	22.9	377	407	161	171	20.6	23.4	12.7	14.6	269	295	23.9	27.9
Stone County-----	4 548	14.7	347	395	128	148	21.1	25.2	11.2	15.2	221	257	27.2	43.9
Woodruff County-----	4 169	28.0	367	408	168	184	20.9	24.1	13.9	16.4	224	249	25.9	31.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Blytheville city-----	8 902	13.9	490	538	178	194	18.8	21.6	15.1	18.7	334	359	26.3	29.1
Forrest City city-----	5 195	14.2	421	473	161	183	20.5	24.5	14.1	18.3	261	296	30.9	37.6
Jonesboro city-----	19 537	12.9	540	571	168	179	17.6	19.7	11.8	13.8	337	352	25.3	28.1
Paragould city-----	7 904	15.3	407	438	132	142	16.1	18.9	11.3	13.4	271	289	24.2	28.0
Stuttgart city-----	4 408	14.7	481	564	184	208	17.7	21.5	12.1	15.5	289	324	25.4	29.4
West Memphis city-----	10 505	12.4	528	566	173	188	19.2	21.6	12.6	15.7	332	355	27.4	30.6
District 2 -----	248 354	15.2	588	597	192	195	19.6	20.1	12.9	13.4	380	385	26.1	26.7
COUNTY														
Conway County-----	8 009	19.1	436	469	165	179	18.0	21.0	12.5	14.7	279	313	25.3	29.7
Faulkner County-----	23 397	18.6	565	586	170	180	20.1	21.1	12.3	13.8	343	357	76.3	28.4
Perry County-----	3 702	27.1	385	425	136	153	22.0	24.9	12.0	14.6	233	267	20.0	26.0
Pulaski County-----	151 538	12.6	624	639	208	213	19.2	19.9	12.7	13.5	399	406	26.0	26.7
Soline County-----	24 602	15.9	568	593	188	196	17.8	19.4	11.8	13.2	364	382	23.3	25.6
Von Buren County-----	7 580	19.1	398	463	155	168	23.7	26.8	11.9	14.3	273	306	22.8	29.6
White County-----	21 658	20.7	491	516	167	175	19.9	21.3	13.3	14.7	294	308	26.6	28.9
Yell County-----	7 868	24.0	436	469	148	162	20.4	22.3	12.4	14.6	268	292	22.8	25.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Benton city-----	7 453	14.8	517	565	185	199	16.0	18.8	12.2	14.6	359	386	24.7	28.1
Conway city-----	10 139	14.2	571	615	167	183	17.5	20.3	11.7	14.3	344	363	27.3	30.3
Jacksonville city-----	10 890	13.2	576	614	186	207	19.5	21.5	10.6	14.0	380	399	23.9	25.9
Little Rock city-----	80 995	12.3	639	661	217	226	19.2	20.2	12.4	13.6	410	419	26.4	77.4
North Little Rock city-----	27 255	12.1	534	568	191	200	17.6	19.4	12.1	13.7	363	378	26.1	27.7
Sevier city-----	5 572	15.6	534	584	178	194	18.4	21.7	12.1	15.3	301	326	26.1	30.9
Sherwood city-----	7 375	12.7	674	723	212	233	17.3	19.9	9.9	13.1	444	486	20.3	23.1
District 3 -----	253 952	18.7	504	512	161	163	20.0	20.4	12.3	12.7	326	330	24.7	25.2
COUNTY														
Baxter County-----	15 549	20.1	451	478	171	177	21.3	22.9	11.7	13.0	331	355	26.8	29.1
Benton County-----	41 444	18.7	540	558	172	177	18.9	20.1	11.3	12.2	362	377	23.4	24.5
Boone County-----	12 380	19.4	462	489	155	167	20.5	22.3	12.1	13.8	317	337	25.0	28.7
Corroll County-----	8 740	21.3	445	485	167	178	22.0	24.7	11.6	13.7	292	311	23.0	25.3
Crawford County-----	16 711	16.9	478	503	139	148	20.2	21.9	11.9	13.6	289	307	24.2	76.6
Franklin County-----	6 228	21.4	406	449	136	148	21.5	24.0	11.5	13.8	259	277	21.5	75.6
Johnson County-----	7 984	21.8	398	434	135	145	17.0	20.0	11.6	13.5	258	276	23.7	76.5
Logan County-----	8 539	20.7	365	388	132	141	18.0	20.9	12.1	14.1	247	265	74.1	77.5
Madison County-----	5 182	21.2	361	418	124	140	19.6	23.3	11.3	14.5	249	281	22.0	32.1
Marion County-----	6 139	26.8	423	466	158	171	21.8	24.4	12.1	14.2	273	300	28.0	32.1
Newton County-----	3 439	18.3	301	355	116	144	14.3	21.8	11.0	15.7	170	172	18.8	6
Pale County-----	7 732	20.2	401	447	127	136	21.6	24.6	12.0	14.2	243	265	23.9	27.5
Pope County-----	18 430	17.8	516	544	162	172	20.3	21.5	12.5	14.2	319	317	74.3	26.4
Scott County-----	4 485	17.1	363	415	119	136	21.6	24.7	11.5	14.9	225	257	21.1	24.3
Sebastion County-----	43 621	15.4	517	537	162	169	17.6	18.8	11.9	12.9	311	371	23.1	24.3
Washington County-----	47 349	18.8	548	564	164	170	19.1	20.3	11.9	13.0	348	356	25.2	76.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bentonville city-----	4 482	16.0	537	602	162	180	19.0	21.6	10.6	13.6	362	391	21.8	24.4
Fayetteville city-----	18 835	13.7	607	650	176	189	17.8	20.2	11.2	13.4	345	357	27.5	24.4
Fort Smith city-----	33 054	13.5	522	549	164	172	16.6	18.1	12.0	13.3	309	371	20	24.4
Rogers city-----	10 291	14.4	544	577	166	178	18.3	20.6	10.6	12.8	374	401	27.6	27
Russellville city-----	8 653	13.6	544	586	171	185	19.8	21.8	11.6	14.5	373	346	24	7
Springdale city-----	12 008	16.3	524	558	161	171	18.2	20.3	11.2	13.1	361	376	27.7	24.7
Von Buren city-----	5 763	11.6	468	515	132	151	20.3	23.1	11.1	14.8	267	298	27.9	26.5
District 4 -----	251 385	17.8	480	488	171	174	18.8	19.4	13.8	14.7	276	277	27.0	27.8

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Ashley County	9 820	18.8	478	517	160	173	17.9	20.5	12.9	14.9	277	304	24.3	27.7
Bradley County	5 092	17.8	402	450	155	171	17.0	21.1	12.0	14.7	205	230	22.7	28.3
Calhoun County	2 437	27.6	389	463	148	172	14.8	18.6	12.6	16.3	271	307	17.3	22.5
Chicot County	6 191	14.0	377	447	188	206	22.5	28.9	16.0	19.4	253	280	29.1	34.7
Clark County	8 807	19.9	430	472	162	174	16.0	18.9	12.6	14.5	262	287	26.4	30.0
Cleveland County	3 322	23.8	400	462	155	175	16.4	21.5	12.7	16.1	213	261	22.7	31.3
Columbia County	10 690	17.5	464	507	164	175	19.8	22.3	13.4	15.4	272	292	27.1	29.4
Oolloos County	4 049	17.9	410	472	145	166	17.8	21.8	11.8	14.8	246	284	24.9	32.7
Oesho County	6 706	19.3	433	478	174	192	18.4	22.3	13.6	16.2	236	266	32.2	39.4
Drew County	7 159	17.8	459	515	164	180	16.9	20.4	12.5	15.1	272	290	25.6	31.6
Garlond County	37 966	13.8	510	536	176	184	20.4	22.0	12.7	13.9	317	336	27.3	29.4
Grant County	5 540	20.8	488	537	162	178	15.8	18.8	12.5	15.3	293	335	22.2	26.9
Hempstead County	9 690	17.1	399	444	146	161	18.7	21.7	12.8	15.1	276	300	26.0	30.7
Hot Spring County	11 378	16.5	437	474	156	168	19.5	22.2	12.4	14.4	283	309	23.6	26.7
Howord County	5 600	20.7	418	472	138	150	17.3	20.8	12.0	14.5	255	284	19.4	24.0
Jefferson County	33 311	16.3	501	524	186	193	16.3	17.7	14.4	15.7	330	344	27.1	29.1
Lafayette County	4 523	21.8	377	436	151	168	18.6	22.8	13.2	16.0	245	280	25.5	34.9
Lincoln County	4 295	29.5	404	447	157	175	16.8	20.7	14.0	16.5	229	273	24.4	28.7
Little River County	6 171	19.0	442	493	152	166	15.0	18.4	11.6	14.1	270	307	23.9	28.5
Miller County	16 172	14.1	489	531	163	174	16.2	18.7	13.1	15.1	319	337	24.8	27.9
Montgomery County	4 269	24.2	381	444	143	162	22.0	25.4	12.0	15.1	233	271	24.0	32.8
Nevodo County	4 287	19.6	385	448	147	169	17.3	22.1	11.7	14.7	224	265	21.8	27.0
Ouachito County	13 204	16.7	484	522	168	178	16.5	18.9	13.0	14.8	275	297	25.0	27.8
Pike County	4 550	29.6	406	450	140	155	20.2	23.8	12.2	14.4	232	255	22.7	26.8
Sevier County	5 880	21.6	393	437	130	143	17.2	20.8	11.8	14.3	250	278	21.6	24.8
Union County	20 276	18.4	501	538	179	187	18.2	20.2	13.1	14.5	301	321	26.1	28.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Arkadelphia city	3 742	13.1	447	535	171	192	16.2	21.7	11.0	14.7	254	295	25.2	30.8
Camden city	6 390	12.4	477	545	170	187	15.1	18.8	13.2	16.5	259	298	25.3	29.5
El Dorodo city	10 269	13.9	478	527	181	195	16.6	19.6	12.9	15.1	297	323	26.4	29.9
Hot Springs city	17 543	13.2	475	515	169	180	19.4	22.1	13.9	15.9	295	317	28.7	31.1
Magnolia city	4 689	11.2	451	564	170	191	17.0	22.5	12.2	15.9	279	311	25.9	29.8
Pine Bluff city	23 189	15.2	483	510	188	197	16.6	18.4	14.8	16.5	326	341	27.9	30.3
Texarkana city	9 854	13.9	484	538	165	177	15.8	18.8	13.3	15.8	324	344	25.3	29.0

**Table 35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:
1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern, a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work underestimate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic Greek Indic Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over	6,451	\$6,451								
Two persons.....	5,947	5,947								
Householder under 65 years....	8,076									
Householder 65 years and over	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Three persons	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Four persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Five persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Six persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Seven persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Eight persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Nine or more persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 6.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE}(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] &\text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 &\text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\text{SE}(6.7) = \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} = 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\text{SE}(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

[$1.07 - 1.645(.029)$] to [$1.07 + 1.645(.029)$]
or
1.02 to 1.12

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES	
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner		Renter
	White Householder		White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value		Rent
1	Less than \$20,000		Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	121-140	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	141-160	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more		\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹		No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	161-180	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Black Householder	181-200	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		Householder of Other Race
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race		Vacant Housing Units
	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
		3	Other vacant

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (1 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Arkansas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.9
Citizenship	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.7	1.2	0.7
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Instructions for the census questions	3 - 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
4 1	1 9 4 9	0 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 ● 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born** or **adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

- H2.** Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3.** Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

- H4.** Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b.** A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H6.** If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

- H7a.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

- b.** Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8.** The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H9.** Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

- H10.** Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

- H11.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

- H12.** Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

- H13.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H14.** Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H15.** If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

- H16.** A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H17.** Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18.** A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

- H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b.** This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **Lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes**, **active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes**, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
- If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
- If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed".
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
- Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
- Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
- For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
- Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
- Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana – (For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

		PERSON 1		PERSON 2		
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.		Last name		Last name		
		First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial	
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative → <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter		
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.		a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth	
		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) → <input type="checkbox"/>		
FOR CENSUS USE →		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name _____	
First name _____	Middle initial _____
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or adopted
	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild son/daughter
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative _____
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p>	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API _____	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
	1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	9 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0
6 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0
7 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0
8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0
9 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). _____		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?		b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?		
<input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). _____		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.				
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other				
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.				
<input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms				
H4. Is this house or apartment —				
<input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?				
H5b. Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent?				
<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more				
b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?				
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
FOR CENSUS USE				
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	G. DO	ID
0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
C1. Vacancy status				
<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Rented or <input type="radio"/> Other vacant				
C2. Is this unit boarded up?				
F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No				
<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1				

<p><u>H8.</u> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p><u>H14.</u> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p><u>H20.</u> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p><u>H9.</u> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p><u>H15.</u> Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	
<p><u>H10.</u> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H16.</u> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p><u>H11.</u> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H17.</u> About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used
<p><u>H12.</u> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H18.</u> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge
<p><u>H13.</u> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 	<p><u>H19a.</u> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No <p><u>b.</u> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more 	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
----	-----

Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
----	-----

Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Last name</td> <td>First name</td> <td>Middle initial</td> </tr> </table>			Last name	First name	Middle initial
Last name	First name	Middle initial			
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p>					
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States 					
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 					
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? <p>Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college 					
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? <p>Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input checked="" type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) 					
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? <p>(See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>					
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No 					
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits 					
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 					
b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p>					
c. How well does this person speak English? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all 					
16. When was this person born? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person 					
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 					
b. Was active-duty military service during — <p>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time 					
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Years</p>					
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 					
b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 					
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 					
<p>If this person is a female —</p>					
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> </div>					
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 					
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>Hours</p>					
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? <p>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p>					
a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p>					
b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>					
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits 					
d. County <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>					
e. State <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>					
f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>					

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- Car, truck, or van
- Bus or trolley bus
- Streetcar or trolley car
- Subway or elevated
- Railroad
- Ferryboat
- Taxicab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked
- Worked at home
- Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Drove alone | <input type="radio"/> 5 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 people | <input type="radio"/> 6 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 3 people | <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people |
| <input type="radio"/> 4 people | <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people |

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a.m. | <input type="radio"/> p.m. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Minutes — Skip to 28 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
|--|----------------------------------|

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- 1990
 - 1989
 - 1988
 - 1985 to 1987
- Go to 28

{
to
28
}

1980 to 1984
{
1979 or earlier
Never worked
}
Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)
--

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icier)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- Yes
- No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes →

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

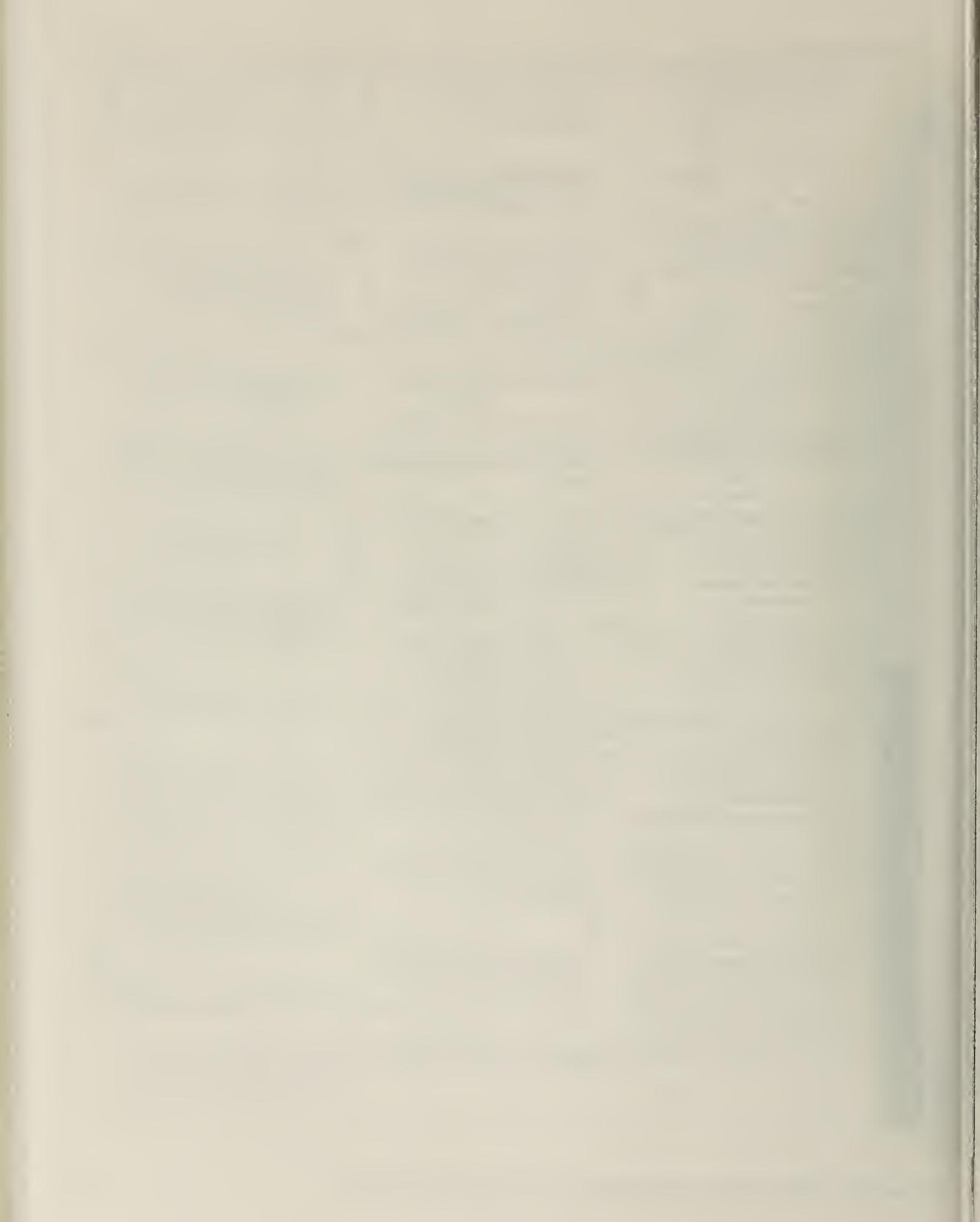
Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR

\$.00
----	-----

 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

• *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

• *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH) 100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas	Description
A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
STF 4 (Sample)	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

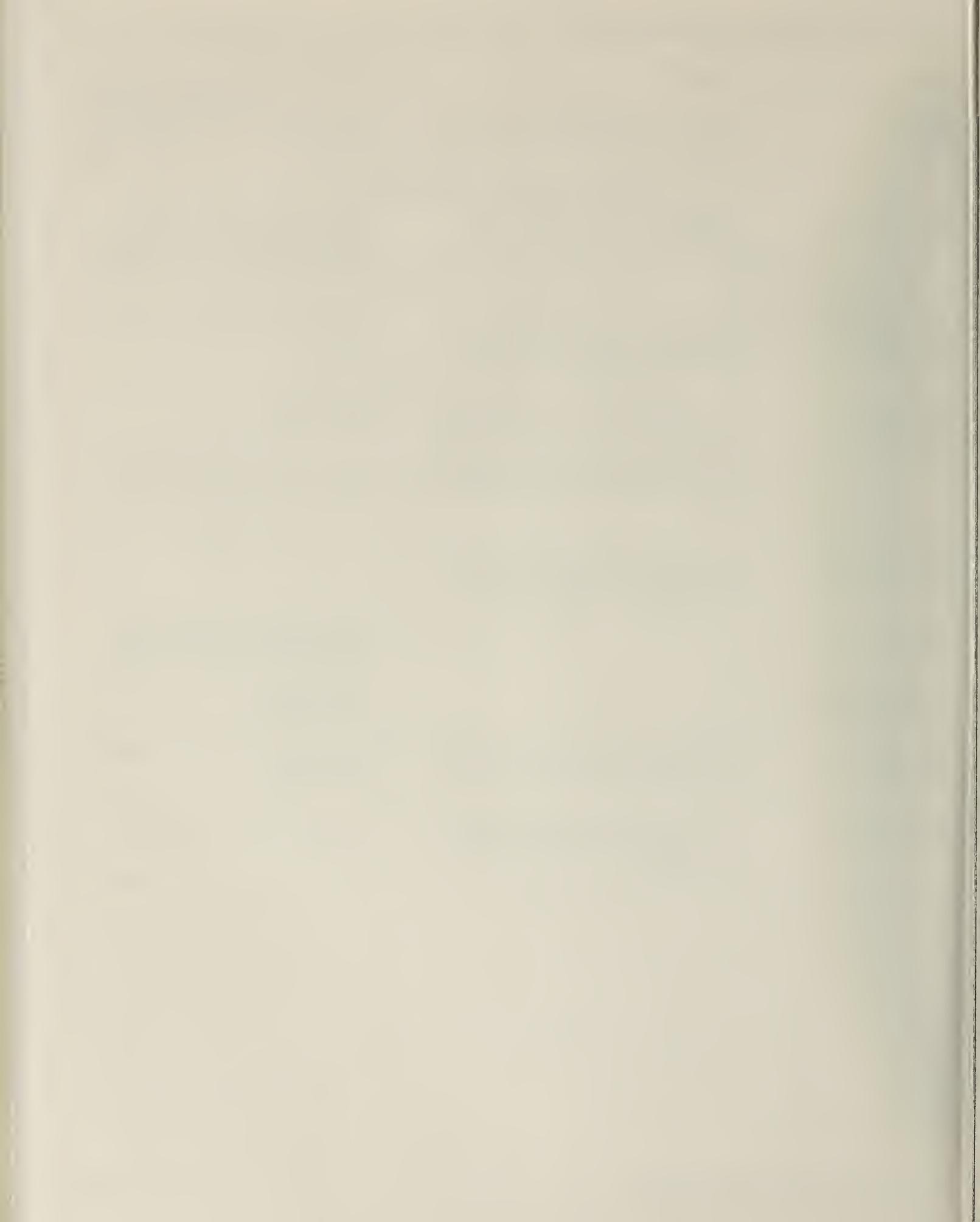
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

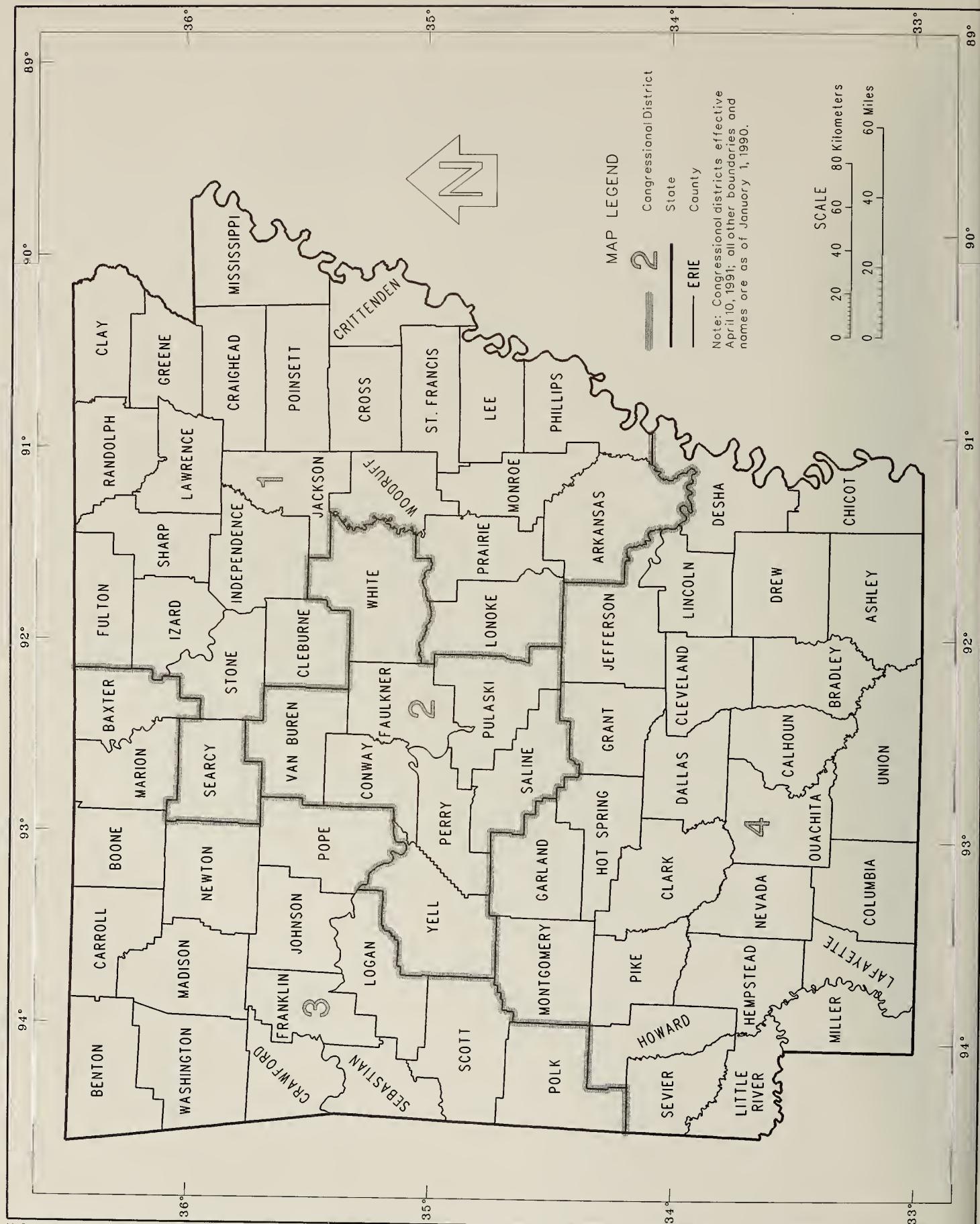


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (4 Districts)









Census REF HA 201 1990
.A574x CPH-4-(2-5)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

Population and housing
characteristics for
Census REF HA 201 1990
.A574x CPH-4-(2-5)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

Population and housing
characteristics for

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LITERARY
Washington, D.C. 20233



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